...ral, Southwestern ...TY & CO
...mery & Eufaula

...ns of this system ...
...ian time.)

...pot Cash Dealers.

We sell for spot cash for two ...sons:
First, because it enables us to sell ...eap, and
Second, because the people in...rse our plan, and give us a big ...owd.

...HEAR US.

We are doing the silk trade by ...ling silk for 85 cents worth $1.00; ... $1.00 worth $1.25; for $1.50 ...orth $2.00, and for $2, we give ...silk cheap at $3.00, and our $2.50 ...k will beat anything in the market ...$3.50. These are the

...BEST BRANDS

...silks in America.
...5 cents will buy a good small ...ecked gingham.
...Elegant 4-4 sea island for 5 cents ...d 6¼ cents per yard.

...BIG DRIVES
IN
...RED AND WHITE
...FLANNELS
TO CLOSE.

...$1.50 for a large Marseilles Quilt, ...mer price $2.50.
...$1.00 for an extra Crochet Quilt, ...orth $1.50.
...75 cents for an extra large Croch... Quilt, worth $1.00.
...Goods well bought and sold cheap ...ll get the trade and this is our ...otto.

...WE SELL GOOD
...Prints for $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents,
3½c, 4c and 5c per yard.
How does this strike you, as the ...mule said when he kicked the ...ooster's head off?

...NEW ALL-OVER SUITINGS, ...
...d Reverings at 35 cents, 40 cents, ... cents, 75c, $1, and upwards. ...his is but little over half the price ... sold the same goods at last ...ason.
...Big drives in Egyptian, Oriental, ...al and other

...LACES.
...The biggest drive in a plain white ...d colored bordered hem-stitched

...HANDKERCHIEF
... 10 and 15 cents ever sold in the ...arket, goods worth 20c and 25 ...nts.
...Also, a large lot of

...Remnants in DressGoods
...ill be thrown out Monday at half ...rice. Most of them good lengths, ...l perfect goods. This is a good ...pportunity to buy bargains.
...25 cents per yard for Veil Berege, ...orth 40 cents.
... 50 cents per yard for Silk Veil ...erege, worth 75 cents. All new ...oods.
...A few more of those slightly ...iled Corsets in odds and ends left ...d we are going to clean them ...t.
...$1.00 will buy the best

...WHITE DRESS SHIRT
... the state and the fit guaranteed ... perfect as a kid glove.
...For 50 cents we sell a white ...ress shirt with linen bosom and ...rist bands, cheap at 75 cents.

...LOOK OUT
...Monday morning we will open a ...g lot of all linen huck and damask ...owels at 7½ cents a piece. Such ...oods have never been sold by us ...or less than 12½c before. They ...re perfect goods, large size and ...ood styles. Please put this in your ...ipe, smoke it and write us by re...urn mail your opinion of its flavor. ...We want you to bring this adver...isement with you and we will con...ince you that we say nothing but ...what we mean.

...rns, and we guaran... ...lowest prices. M.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IT IS DONE

AND DEMOCRACY RULES

After Twenty-Four Years of Misrule and Misuse

REPUBLICANISM RELINQUISHES HOLD,

And the Government Passes Into Honest Hands.

Cleveland and Hendricks

Sworn in Amid the Wild Enthusiasm of Over 100,000 Souls.

WASHINGTON ABLAZE WITH GLORY,

And Swarmed With Visitors From Every State.

A Monster Procession in Line,

Escorting the President to and From the Capitol.

President Cleveland's Inaugural

Full of Promise and Abounding in Good Sense.

FULL DETAILS OF THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[Special.]—That tradition which declares inauguration days always ugly was beautifully contradicted today. It seemed that May had lent her charms to March. The bright warm sunshine, the mild south wind and temperature that would have done Florida credit, added incalculably to the pleasure of the vast multitude which gathered to see the democracy return to power after twenty-four years exile from its highest station. How many people there were in Washington to-day it is impossible to say, but it is believed that there was one visitor for every one of the two hundred thousand people who live here. From early morning to midnight the splendid avenues were packed solid with people. The street cars were stopped entirely, and vehicles could hardly work their way along. Yet there was the most perfect order and promptness in all the arrangements. Such a gigantic pageant was probably never before so smoothly managed. General Slocum, grand marshal of the day, is highly praised for this result of his skillful command.

SEEKING POINTS OF VANTAGE.

By ten o'clock a steady stream began to pour toward the capitol, without appearing to diminish the crowds down town, which were increased by the trains arriving every few minutes. Fifty thousand people paid fifty cents and a dollar each for seats on the raised platforms overlooking the line of march. They looked down upon a far larger crowd swaying on the sidewalks and avenues beneath. Every window from which a glimpse of the procession could be had, was held at enormous prices, or enjoyed by its fortunate owners and their friends. Admission to the capitol was a privilege permitted only by ticket. These were distributed to congressmen. As high as fifty dollars was offered for them by persons who had more money than influence with the statesmen.

THE GRANT EPISODE.

The assembly in the senate chamber was composed of representative ladies and gentlemen of the United States. When General Hancock entered in major general's uniform he was the recipient of an enthusiastic ovation. The next stir was caused by a message from the house announcing the passage of the Grant bill. The diplomatic corps entered shortly after, with a dazzling array of insignia, which was in striking contrast to the republican simplicity of our own dignitaries all around them. President Arthur was politely applauded when he appeared in his faultless attire. Old man Bassett, who has served as senate messenger fifty-four years, as the hands of the clock neared 12, performed his famous feat of turning them back twenty minutes.

THE ARRIVAL OF CLEVELAND.

Few people in the great assembly had ever seen Cleveland, and his arrival was awaited somewhat impatiently. When he appeared the voice of the messenger who announced him was drowned in the burst of cheers, which Mr. Edmunds vainly tried to suppress. His composure was noticed by all as he bowed to congress and the galleries in recognition of this magnificient reception. Mr. Hendricks had a full share of the honors here and elsewhere throughout the day.

DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL.

When the president went out upon the platform in front of the capitol he was greeted by deafening cheers from two hundred thousand persons, who covered several acres in front of him. He delivered his inaugural in a clear, deliberate tone, without manuscript. A small card held in the left hand contained the topics, and occasionally he glanced at it. After his taking the oath there was a still louder burst of enthusiastic cheers, and various demonstrations of joy among the delighted democrats.

THE MARCH TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The march down Capitol hill and to the white house was the superbest pageant ever witnessed in Washington. The procession was over three hours in passing, and numbered fully thirty thousand, with fifty-two brass bands. Its progress was marked by one continuous cheer, as the presidential carriage passed along. As some favorite company or club passed the demonstrations were renewed. General Fitzhugh Lee, who commanded the second division, received honors second only to those to Cleveland and Hendricks. He was dressed in the grey uniform of the Virginia militia, mounted on a splendid bay, and attended by a large staff. He was compelled to ride bareheaded for several squares on Pennsylvania avenue, in constant recognition of the cheers of the men, and the waving of handkerchiefs bo the ladies in a thousand windows. As he passed Sixth street the band in advance struck up Dixie, and there was an indescribable scene. Men threw their hats in the air, and flags and handkerchiefs waved from every window for two squares, while a great glad shout went up in honor of Lee from northern and southern throats alike.

THE AUGUSTA TROOPS.

The Augusta troops were cheered as they passed the Georgia headquarters at the Metropolitan hotel. The number of negro companies in line was very large, and the negroes along the line of march joined in the demonstrations with great enthusiasm. The colored democratic company from Charleston attracted special attention. Tammany with its thousand men led the civic orders. One of its subdivisions in disguise, the Knickerbocker, made a feature in the procession. Among all the clubs, the county democracy, of New York, bore off the palm for perfect drill and handsome attire. They were headed by Gilmore's band of one hundred pieces.

THE END OF THE PROCESSION.

The review in front of the white house, where President Cleveland received and returned the salutes of all the organizations, ended this unprecedented inaugural procession. Four years ago the procession which followed Garfield to the white house surpassed in size and splendor all its predecessors. To-day there were nearly twice as many men in line, and the show was far more brilliant.

THE NIGHT DEMONSTRATIONS.

After the procession disbanded the multitude was regaled with volunteer processions up and down the avenues until seven o'clock, when the burst of fire in the sky attracted attention toward Washington monument, where a gorgeous display of pyrotechnics was given. The inaugural ball, now in progress at the pension building, is a scene of unprecedented splendor. The decorations are simply magnificent, and the enormous ballroom looks like some pleasure dome of poet's dream. Fifteen thousand tickets have been sold at five dollars each. A thousand more could be sold to-night, but the number was limited by the committee. Ten and fifteen dollars are freely offered for tickets.

THE PLEASANT FEATURES OF THE DAY.

The most pleasant feature of the entire day is the good humor which has prevailed everywhere. Four hundred extra policemen were put on duty, and have had little to do. The good feeling between the sections is evident by many signs. The military mingled the blue and the gray in fraternal sympathy. Dixie and Yankee Doodle were equally cheered on the line of march. Lee, who wore the gray, and Hancock, who wore the blue, were the military heroes of the day.

President Cleveland will reunite the sections in his cabinet, and there is a feeling here to-night stronger than I ever saw it before, that the war is over. Cabinet speculation has ceased, because it is virtually known who will compose Cleveland's official family. To-morrow the senate will meet at noon, and go at once into executive session. The following names will be sent in as nominations for the cabinet and at once confirmed:

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Secretary of State.

Daniel Manning, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

Wm. C. Whitney, of New York, Secretary of the Navy.

Wm. C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War.

L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.

Wm. H. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Postmaster General.

A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, Attorney General.

F. H. R.

In the Early Morn.

THE THOUSANDS WHO MARCHED UPON THE STREETS ALL NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington entertains to-day one hundred thousand strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument, and they have been coming day and night ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs and companies and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago, and the private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Nevertheless not a few of the later comers, who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exultant hopes, tramped the avenues last night from necessity, and breakfasted this morning with the coffee and sandwich vendors of the markets and street corners.

THE OPENING DAY.

The morning opened hazily, but with excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before nine o'clock. Throngs were abroad early, walking and riding from point to point, to see what they could of the public buildings, parks, statues and monument before the great event of the day began. Fifing and drumming, and the marching of clubs and troops were the enlivening elements of the early forenoon, while the morning serenades tendered to the popular political favorites served to amuse and interest the participants and the crowd.

THE TOWN BEDECKED.

Whatever it is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to bedeck a town for an occasion, Washington has undertaken and performed. The harvest of decorators and carpenters began ten days ago, and the noise of their sawing and pounding, and the click of their tack hammers has been heard day and night ever since down to the moment of the starting of the procession. At first ugly erections of rough timber broke out all along the proposed line of march, from the white house to the capitol, covering the doors and the windows of stores and dwellings, and filling up the little parks and openings, and upon these were tacked advertisements of seats to rent. Later flags, banners, streamers and tasteful devices in showy colors, concealed the rough wood-work, and then the building fronts began to blossom out. The completed work is very beautiful, and the stateliest of American avenues has been transformed into a moving maze of gay colors, which fittingly typifies the heartiness of this city's welcome of the new administration.

A REMARKABLE DISPLAY.

The building at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by the pension bureau, was, perhaps, the most elaborately decorated structure in the city, and the decorations were at once pleasing and unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended between the flag staffs on the roof. Just below the eaves, on either side of the building, an immense golden eagle clutched long lines of red, white and blue bunting, which were artistically woven into a vast network, covering the entire building. At intersection of the lines of bunting, shone stars of gold, and framing the whole design were handsome shields bearing the names of the states of the union, all linked together with gilt chains. At the second story slender staffs bore graceful tri colored standards with the names of the various presidents of the United States. The west front of the building represented the legislative branch of the government. A mammoth picture of the capitol was flanked by great Roman fasces, and above all colossal heralds sounded pæans. At the corner of the building the goddess of liberty, armed with sword and shield, represented the executive branch of the government. The eagle bearing the national shield surmounted the figure, and an excellent oil portrait, of heroic size, of the president-elect was suspended above the shield, bearing the name of New York state. On the south face of the building, Justice, blindfolded, with sword and scales, represented the judiciary. Altogether the effect was very pleasing. The hotels were tastefully decorated. Willard's was profusely draped in graceful festoons of gayly colored fabrics. Words of welcome wrought in tinsel shone above the immense blazing star at the doorway, and a great arch of gasjets spanned the circle enclosing the symbolic "Owlhead" of Americus club of Philadelphia.

Elegant designs, wrought in cunningly woven bunting, transformed the marble facade of the Metropolitan into a thing of beauty. The Ebbitt was fairly covered with flags and picturesque figures, and the other hotels showed great ingenuity in devising pleasing and original decorations. A great floral ladder, reaching to the roof of a business house on Pennsylania avenue, bore upon its rungs the words "Sheriff," "Mayor," "Governor," "President," thus graphically symbolizing the life work of the president-elect. All the government buildings in the line of march were gay with bunting. Large American flags encompassed the gray columns of the treasury, and long lines of pennants of every hue of the rainbow ran across the granite front of the great building, and relieved its severe architecture by giving it an appearance inkeeping with the gala day. Handsome rosettes and designs in parti colored bunting adorned the state, war and navy department buildings.

'Twixt White House and Capitol.

THE FORMING OF THE GREAT PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession, the martial music of hundreds of bands heading the myriad organizations seeking their posts blended in one confused roar. Everywhere the shrill note of the fifer and the rat-a-plan of the kettle drum was heard. By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted its homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was something unprecedented, even in this city accustomed to receive the out pourings of the nation's population. Men, women and children pushed and elbowed in the vast throng, yet it was a good natured crowd, and evidently disposed to do justice to the occasion. It was willing and anxious to be amused, and plucked fun from the slightest incidents. As for instance, when an unhappy looking individual passed up the avenue in his shirt sleeves, pushing a wheelbarrow in which reclined, with self-satisfied air, another person bearing a flag, shouts of laughter and all sortes of jibes and quirks geeted the equipage on its travels.

WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL.

A large crowd congregated around the white house, and another equally large crowd around the entrances to the Arlington hotel at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the president and the president-elect, as they took the places assigned to them in the line. Both gentlemen rigidly denied themselves to visitors during the morning.

The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington before 10 o'clock, and placed their services at the disposal of the president-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the white house about 9 o'clock. No one was admitted to the house to disturb his privacy, except Senators Sherman, Ransom and Hawley, of the senate committee on arrangements. They had a short interview with the president, and soon after Senator Hawley left and proceeded to Willard's hotel, where he was joined by Vice-President elect Hendricks, and the two proceeded to the white house. They occupied a handsome open barouche, lined with crimson satin, and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The equipage was hired for the occasion. The vice president was heartily cheered all along the short ride to the white house. Just as he was entering the grounds, President Arthur's carriage, containing Senators Sherman and Ransom, started to the Arlington for the president-elect. This carriage was also an open barouche. It was drawn by four spanking bays, from the president's stables. The seats were covered with soft, heavy black and white buffalo robes.

USHERED INTO LINE.

The senatorial committee were ushered into the presence of the president-elect immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage, and were rapidly driven to the white house, where they joined President Arthur and Vice President Hendricks and Senator Hawley. Marshal McMichael met the party at the white house portico, and escorted the president-elect into the presence of the president. The president-elect was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment. While the party were at the white house, the chief marshal of the procession and his aids rode into the grounds and notified the president-elect that the procession was ready to start.

It was precisely at the hour set—10:30 o'clock—that the presidential party entered their carriages and took the position assigned to them in the line. The party entered their carriages as follows:

In President Arthur's carriage—President Arthur, with President-elect Cleveland on his left; Senator Sherman facing President Arthur, and Senator Ransom on his right, facing the president elect.

The second carriage contained the vice-president elect, with Senator Hawley on his left.

THE PROCESSION MOVES.

As the carriages drove out of the gates, and entered the line, the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs, and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The president-elect and the vice-president-elect came in for the principal share of enthusiasm, and each of them raised their hats and bowed right and left to the crowd which lined both sides of the carriage.

The first division of the procession, escorting the president-elect, then began its march to the capitol. The scenes on Pennsylvenia avenue almost baffle description. A great sea of upturned faces hid the sidewalks. Above it the stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors arranged in patriotic devices. The soft, spring-like breeze lazily stirred the innumerable flags and streamers. Special aides in brilliant uniforms clashed hither and thither, lending animation to the scene. The police regulations were perfect, and the broad avenue, with its smooth service, was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant. The United States regular troops came first, thus departing somewhat from the order of the programme, with the probable object of insuring clear marching space. Marching in the division front, their ranks extended clear across the avenue, and presented a most imposing appearance.

The United States marine corps, with its magnificent band, augmented for the occasion, followed the artillery battalions. This section of the procession proceeded as far as the south front of the treasury department, and then halted and come to a parade rest, in order to afford opportunity for the presidential party to fall in line, when the march was resumed.

GREETED BY ROUSING CHEERS.

The president's elegant carriage was preceded by General Slocum, chief marshal, and his staff and a troop of United States cavalry. Surrounding the carriages were a dozen mounted policemen. The party received an ovation all along the line of march. Men cheered, women waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the great throng. President elect Cleveland kept his silk hat in hand, and bowed to right and left, as the carriage rolled slowly along. The same reception was accorded the vice-president-elect, whose carriage followed.

Next came the national democratic committee and the inaugural committee in carriages, followed by the district militia, headed by the Washington Light Infantry. The marching of this organization, with its unusually broad front, was almost perfect, and it succeeded in making a difficult wheel at the southeast corner of the treasury building, without breaking, a feat which the United States regulars did not attempt. A number of colored militia formed part of the first division, and presented a highly creditable appearance. Local divisions of the grand army of the republic closed the escorting division. These movements were executed with the most commendable promptness.

At the Capitol.

THE EXPECTANT CROWDS HOLDING THEIR PLACES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Before 9 o'clock full three thousand people had congregated on the broad plaza to the east of the capitol and on the entrance to the west. The approaches to the building, both for carriages and pedestrians, were black with strangers going to and from the great structure. On the streets north of the building military companies and societies were forming and preparing to march to the center of the city. Hundreds of people who had passed the night in Baltimore, and who had arrived on the early morning trains, lined the thoroughfares. Members of political organizations, who had found quarters for the previous night in the smaller hotels in the vicinity of the capitol, stood gossiping on the subjects of the day. Their conspicuous high hats and overcoats of light or dark material, and gaudy badges of red, blue or purple silk, were objects of curiosity for the uninitiated stranger. An occasional rooster design ornamented the head covering.

SCENES OF THE OCCASION.

The people on the east plaza stood in groups, or promenaded the length of the capitol with resident friends. Occasionally a member of congress, whose weariness from continued sitting was conspicuous, strolled with his town or country constituents, and pointed out objects of interest. Strangers had been unable to find a resting place during the night and their faces and clothes were covered with dust and dirt. Many of them carried carpet sacks or valises in hand, while a few held their visiting clothes in an average sized bandbox.

Talkative individuals related their experiences of past inaugurations. An old white haired man, with beard as long as Rip Van Winkle's, entertained many with his account of the burning of the capitol by the British in 1814. He said he was ninety-two years old, and was from one of the first families of Virginia.

"Little did I think," he remarked, "when I saw that building burning, that I would see Grover Cleveland inaugurated in 1885."

On the east steps, at the house side of the capitol, three or four hundred people had seated themselves. A few of the early birds had secured choice positions at six o'clock, and had held them with chairs which they had brought from their own homes. The western terrace was crowded with spectators looking upon Pennsylvania avenue, along which the procession was to move. At nine o'clock that thoroughfare was filled ... from curb to curb with moving humanity. The policemen who stood at the entrances through which the persons were to be admitted to the capitol were vigorously engaged in moving from the doorways the hundreds who had congregated about them.

GETTING THROUGH THE JAM.

At the basement entrance to the east front of the senate wing, both men and women were using their argumentive powers to influence the officers, but without success. Through this entrance the senators gained admission.

"Let the senator in!" shouted a large, six-foot officer present, as he gave a dozen or more men and women a vigorous shove. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, was the party to enter. He was wedged through, and succeeded in aiding half a dozen ladies who accompanied him in gaining admittance.

"Let the senator in," again shouted the officer, and Senator Conger's slight form was squeezed between two men almost as closely united as the Siamese twins. A few ladies who accompanied the distinguished gentleman were recipients of no greater favor than were the senators. They were pushed through, and lifted from their feet until after they had gotten beyond the threshold. Their hats and bonnets were subjects for general repair.

THE PROCESSION IN SIGHT.

By ten o'clock the procession began to form in the streets and avenues east of the capitol. On all sides were to be heard the strains of martial music, the tattoo of the drum corps coming up one side of the capitol, mingled with the sound of the bugle and the brass band of the troops advancing on the opposite side. Tammany society from New York was one of the first organizations on the ground. As a Tammany sachem, attired in aboriginal costume, entered the plaza, he was accosted by "ugh, ugh!" and other characteristic expressions.

Civic and military organizations, preceded by a single drummer boy or a band of one hundred pieces, as the case might be, followed, and took the positions assigned to them. The sun shone brilliantly on the uniforms of the troops and their bayonets gleamed in the sunshine like a sea of burnished steel. At 11 o'clock the crowd had increased to 60,000 or 70,000 on the crowded plaza. General Hancock and Lieutenant General Sheridan arrived, and as they ascended the steps to the east front of the senate wing, a deafening cheer arose from the crowd.

THE PARTY ON THE GROUND.

Seventy minutes later the president's carriage, with four horses fairly prancing, entered the west end of the plaza. Prior to its arrival the people stood en masse over the east front. Policemen on horses rode among them, and with shouts and clubs cleared a passage way. The carriage began to move through the passage way, preceded by the military escort. The people cheered, first faintly, but as the vehicle proceeded the hurrahs increased, hats were lifted and thrown into air, handkerchiefs were waved above heads by both ladies and gentlemen, and flags held up by patriotic children. The bands seemed to play with greater vigor and the drums were beaten with greater vehemence. The fifes' shrill sound was more piercing, and the bugles' blast louder and louder. The carriage was driven in front of the east steps and around to the passage way beneath them.

INTO THE CAPITOL.

It had been expected that the distinguished occupants would ascend the steps and enter the building on the main floor. When, however, it was discovered that they would enter through the basement passageway, there was a rush in that direction, but in a moment the president and the president-elect, the senators who had accompanied them in their carriage, and the vice-president-elect and his companions, were within the building, the doors were closed, Mr. Cleveland, on the arm of Senator Sherman, went to the private entrance to the senate chamber, and proceeded immediately to the vice president's room. President Arthur went to the president's room, where his cabinet was assembled, and where he engaged himself in signing measures which congress was pushing through the legislative halls. Mr. Hendricks, on the arm of Senator Hawley, entered the apartment where Mr. Cleveland had previously gone.

The vice-president's room is at the east end of the lobby, in the rear of the senate chamber. It is thirty-five feet square. A beautiful carpet of flowers, in red and dark green, covers the floor. On the south wall, beneath the American flag presented by the ladies a few weeks since, hangs a portrait of George Washington, while upon the other walls and upon the mantel are mementoes of other historic personages and of historic events. Two windows overlook the capitol grounds and the city to the north and the Howard university and the Soldiers' home in the distance. The only person unknown to fame admitted to the vice-president's room was the colored attache of the senate. Mr. Cleveland paced the floor meditatively until he was summoned by his escort to go to the hall of the senate.

In the Senate Chamber.

PRELIMINARY SCENES ATTENDING THE GREAT EVENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—During the morning recess of the senate, from 8 till 9:30, the appearance of the hall underwent a change. Russet leather backed sofas and luxurious arm chairs, from the cloak rooms and the committee rooms were brought in, and placed around the vacant space before the clerk's desk, while two or three hundred "split bottom" chairs were placed wherever space could be found between the seats of the senators. Senator Garland's desk bore a floral ladder with several rungs, but no other flowers were to be seen. Very few senators, many less than a quorum, were found in the hall when the gavel of the president called the body to order after the recess, and the process of legislation were only constructively going on during the first hour. The galleries were opened at ten o'clock, and immediately the ticket holders began to throng in, quickly filling the entire space to which they were entitled. There were few showy and no conspicuous costumes to be seen. The ladies were clad in their traveling and street dresses, and the gentlemen in ordinary black or business garb. The assemblage differed in no respect, so far as appearances went, from that which may be seen in the place on the occasion of any exciting debate.

NOTABLE GUESTS ON HAND.

A little before 11 o'clock the doors of the president's gallery were opened, and the people entitled to admission were escorted in. Among them were Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, sisters of the president elect; Rev. W. A. Cleveland and wife, and their two sons; Mr. Hastings, nephew of the president-elect; Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yoemans, and Miss Annie Yoemans, neice of the president-elect; Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Toledo, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. The blue tapestried seats of the diplomatic gallery remained the longest vacant, but they too were filled by a quarter past eleven. A quorum of the senators having arrived, the business of the senate proceeded, with frequent and long interruptions, while awaiting the action of the conferrees on appropriation bills. Among the early arrivals upon the floor were Senators-elect Evarts and Payne, who were warmly greeted by a dozen or more acquaintances as they came in at the main door of the hall. The commissioner of agriculture, Mr. Loring; ex-Senator Tipton, of Nebraska; Surgeon-General Murray, Mr. Bissel, law partner of President Cleveland; Commissioners Eaton, Thomsan and Gregory, of the civil service commission, arrived in their turn, and were greeted by friends and acquaintances, and conducted to their appointed places in the rear of the republican seats.

A CHEER FOR THE "OLD SOLDIER."

The only events of the early proceedings, which were not upon the programmes, were the outbursts of applause which greeted the announcement of the passage of the Grant retirement bill, and the reception of President Arthur's message nominating General Grant to the newly created vacancy. The applause, which was hearty and prolonged, was not suppressed by Mr. Edmunds. The arrival of the diplomatic corps, fifty strong, clad in their uniforms, varying from the silken robes and mandarin caps of the Chinese to the gorgeous gold-bedecked dresses of the Europeans, occasioned a suspension of the buzzes of conversation for a moment. They entered unannounced, were escorted to seats in front and upon the right of the chair. Just before the entry of the members of the supreme court, arrayed in their ample black silk gowns and preceded by their marshal, the annual act of turning back the hands of the senate clock was performed by the veteran doorkeeper, Captain Isaac Bassett. The supreme court justices were placed upon the right front of the chair.

THEY COME! THEY COME!

President Arthur was now announced, and his coming was greeted with warm clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage.

A moment later and the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement that the president-elect of the United States, Mr. Cleveland, had already entered the hall with his escort and halted within sight of the assemblage. While his arrival was being announced, applause and clapping of hands at first, and then cheers, loud and prolonged, welcomed him.

Then a stalwart voice in the gallery arose above, demanding three cheers for Grover Cleveland. This was not held by the assemblage to be in good taste and Mr. Edmund's announcement that order must be preserved, or the galleries will be cleared was a superfluity.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS SWORN IN.

The vice-president elect was now escorted into the chamber, and without delay, but with solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by President Pro Tempore Edmunds, who now turned to the front and said:

Senators: We now close another epoch in the course of the republic under the constitution. This brief period of our national experience has, by the exertion of the co-ordinate desire and the forces of the national and state systems, brought the experiment of free, social and political government to an established and secure triumph. I think I may safely say for us all, that we believe that the long years to come in the future of the republic will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order and security of all the people of our country. But perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that, in view of our recent experience, it may be doubted whether congress can congratulate itself on being the best exam... a legislative body conducting its business with that deliberate and timely diligence which is the inseparable handmaid of wisdom and justice, as well as making as in the administration of the laws. It is, I think, an evil of large and growing proportions that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for proper examination and discussion in detail, are brought to our consideration so late, so that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently, and which we are tempted, (over tempted I fear) to enact into laws in the hope that fortune rather than time, study and reflection will take care that the republic suffer no detriment. The chair has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted concerning the administration of his duties, and he begs to express sincerely his gratitude for it. If, in the course of the execution of his duties, he has (as he sometimes may have done), wounded the feelings of any senator or officer of the senate, he can truly say that he has not intentionally given offense to any one, and in closing this session of the senate, he assures every senator, whether retiring or continuing in public duty, that he wishes for him every friendly wish, and hopes that he may long enjoy all the happiness that can be realized by citizen or senator. He now declares that the senate is adjourned without day.

THE EXTRA SESSION CONVENED.

Vice-President Hendricks now took the gavel, and called the senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, following which the vice-president made a brief address. The new senators were sworn in, and after the reading of the message of the president convening the senate, the procession was formed, and filed its way toward the platform on the central portico of the capitol. It was in the following order:

Marshal of the District of Columbia and the marshal of the supreme court.
Ex-presidents and ex-vice presidents.
The supreme court.
The sergeant-at-arms of the senate.
The committee of arrangements.
The president and the president-elect.
The vice-president and secretary of the senate.
The members of the senate.
The diplomatic corps.
The heads of the departments.
The retired generals of the army.
The lieutenant-generals of the army.
The admiral of the navy.
The officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of congress.
The members of the house of representatives and members elect.
The governors and ex-governors of the states.
The officers of the senate and the officers of the house of representatives.
All other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the senate chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the gallaries.

The Inaugural Ceremonies.

THE DISTINGUISHED ASSEMBLY ON THE GRAND PLATFORM.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The stand on which the president was expected to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the senate and the house, and directly in front of the middle entrance to the capitol. It is about 100 feet square, the largest ever before erected for an inauguration, and was covered by two thousand chairs. These were occupied by senators, members of the diplomatic corps, judges of the supreme court, members of the house of representatives, and press representatives. Before the president left the senate chamber, the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity for nearly four hundred feet in front of the stand, and more than one thousand feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawns were filled and the roofs of the surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In the approaching avenues and streets the military companies and society organizations were massed in columns, forming brilliant vistas as far as the eye could reach. On elevated stands enterprising photographers had elevated their instruments to perpetuate in photographic designs the assembly on stands and the sea of hats and faces that moved continually like waves of the ocean. This immense throng was variously estimated as to the numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was "simply immense, the greatest crowd he ever saw." Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he thought it numbered about 150,000 people. While waiting for the arrival of the president-elect, some one would occasionally venture to the front of the platform. His presence was the signal for repeated cheers.

THE SCENE ON THE STAND.

Precisely at 12:30 p. m., the head of the procession appeared, coming out of the main east door of the capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the president-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. The persons who were to assist the ceremonies were seated on the platform in the following order:

Chief Justice Waite and Senator Sherman sat with the president-elect.

The committee of arrangements occupied seats immediately to the right of the president elect.

Ex presidents and ex vice presidents and associate justices of the supreme court, the vice president, the secretary, and members of the senate occupied seats further on the right.

The diplomatic corps occupied seats on the left of the president, and the heads of the departments, retired generals of the army, the lieutenant general of the army, the admiral of the navy and the officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of congress, the governors and ex-governors of states, and ex-members of the senate, took their seats just behind the president.

Members and members elect of the house occupied seats farther back on the platform, and other persons included in the arrangements, occupied the steps and the residence of the platform and portico.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT ARISES.

At 12:40, President-elect Cleveland arose, and began his inaugural address. He was clad in a full suit of black, a Prince Albert coat, a high old fashioned standing collar and a black tie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him, and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted a small piece of paper bearing notes of the heads of his discource. His voice was clear and resonant, and he slowly enunciated his words, and occasionally turned about at the pauses as if to note the effect of his remarks. He spoke as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and the right of self-government, they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety, lest, by any act of mine, their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife, the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people.

DEMOCRACY, GUARANTEE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principles need no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guarantee of good government, but the best results in the operation of a government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time wh... should be merged ... day the e... transfe...

government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour, the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph, should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence in the poplar will, and a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal.

SECTIONAL AMITY URGED.

Moreover, if, from this hour, we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow. On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the father of his country our constitution was commended for adoption, as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered, in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if, in the halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or the postponement of private interests, and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

GUIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

In the discharge of my official duties I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states, or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the state capitols and the national capitol, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and a close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity, municipal, state and federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the republic.

THE POLICY OF TAXATION AND DISBURSEMENT.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit the public expenditures to the actual needs of the government, economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor, or the property of the citizen, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time, to manage public affairs, are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which, among their fellow-citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

NEUTRALITY ABROAD, DEFENSE AT HOME.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy amended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and of Jefferson. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people, demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wage of labor sure and steady; and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Care for the property of the nation, and for the needs of future settlers, require that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demand that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted, with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be [illegible] which pro- [illegible] compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

REFORM IN ADMINISTRATION.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government, and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards, and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief.

THE COLORED QUESTION.

In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

PUBLIC INDUSTRY REQUIRED.

These topics, and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population, may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavors of all who make and execute the federal law. Our duties are practical, and call for industrious application. An intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man.

RELIANCE IN PROVIDENCE.

And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revered in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

President Cleveland.

THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—When President-elect Cleveland began, the crowd applauded whenever he paused to take breath, but after a while contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and long continual applause, but his allusion to civil service reform fell pretty flat. The address was very brief, and at precisely two minutes after one o'clock he concluded with the invocation of the blessing of Providence, and turning to the chief justice and bowing to him, said:

"I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

As the chief justice arose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again and again. The president-elect stood facing the chief justice, with the crowd on his right.

SWORN IN ON HIS MOTHER'S BIBLE.

Chief Clerk McKenney, of the supreme court, stood just to the side of Mr. Cleveland, and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the president-elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morocco covered gilt edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Mr. Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible, after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the chief justice, who was the first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long. Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the president, and then followed Chief Clerk McKenney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining judges of the supreme court; to Lieutenant General Sheridan and General Hancock. The remaining persons on the platform then pressed forward, and many of them shook his hand.

As he re-entered the capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance, where he first came into the building, and entered the carriage to be driven in the procession to the white house.

The G[illegible]ew.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EX-PRESIDENT REVIEW THE PARADE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the capitol the procession escorted the presidential party back to the white house. The two carriages, which contained President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, Vice-President Hendricks and the senate committee of arrangements, took positions in the first division, and the line started. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased so that it was almost impossible to pass through it. Many people were forced out into the roadway, and the police had all they could do to keep the avenue open for the procession.

TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

When the head of the line reached Fifteenth street a halt was made, and the carriage containing the president and the ex-president left the line and proceeded by way of the executive avenue to the white house, which the party entered by the rear door. The vice president's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street, nearly to New York avenue, before leaving the line. Hendricks, however, soon joined the president at the white house, and when everything was in readiness the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue, directly in front of the white house, and the order was given for the line to move.

PASSING IN REVIEW.

The reviewing stand had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a beautiful appearance. The president and the ex-president were placed on a projecting platform, which was covered with flags, so as to make a handsome canopy, and at the same time so arranged as to afford a clear unobstructed view of the procession. Arm chairs were placed upon it for their use, but the president remained standing, during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his left, Vice President Hendricks and the members of his household occupied seats to the right, and just back of the president, while the families and friends of the president and ex-president sat in front of the room on the right. Among those who occupied seats on the president's stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Teller, Postmaster General Hatton, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major General Hancock, Mr. Manning, of New York, Vilas, of Wisconsin, Endicott, of Massachusetts, Senators Bayard and Garland, Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper, of New Yrk, and a large number of other prominent persons. There were a great many ladies on the stand, and their rich costumes added brilliancy to the scene. It is estimated that there was on the stand about one thousand persons. It was ten minutes past 2 o'clock when the president, escorted by Colonel Berett, of the inaugural committee, took his place at the front of the stand, and the head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth street to pass in review. The president's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred yards both ways.

THE PEOPLE IN PARADE.

The president quietly bowed his acknowledgement, and took his seat. A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the grand stand by the efforts of the police to clear the street for the approaching procession. The work was finally accomplished, but with great difficulty, the mounted police riding into the dense throng of spectators, and driving them back with their billets. The view from the president's stand was a grand sight, and it was the generally expressed opinion that no more brilliant pageant had ever been witnessed in this country. All the organizations gave the marching salute as they passed the grand stand, and the president at first recognized the compliment by raising his hat to every separate command, but the length of the line and the chilliness of the breeze which sprang up, compelled him, before the second division passed, to keep his head covered, and in most cases to limit his acknowledgments to a slight bow. In view of the fact that the procession was three hours in passing, it is not a matter for surprise that he had to abandon his intention of standing with his head uncovered throughout the review.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE PROCESSION.

The first division composed of regular United States troops and local military organizations, presented a fine appearance as they passed the stand. The president saluted the chief marshal and his aids, and each of the companies which marched in particularly good form.

The second division was composed entirely of the Pennsylvania National Guard. There was about 7,500 men in this division, and their good marching and fine military bearing were praised on all sides. Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania rode at the head of the division by the side of ex-Governor Hartranf. They were recognized as they neared the reviewing stand, and were loudly cheered. The president and Governor Pattison exchanged salutes. The president also raised his hat as a token of respect to the battle torn flag of the 13th and 18th, and several other regiment of this division.

General Fitz Hugh Lee, commanding the third division, received an ovation from the crowd in and around the president's stand. He bowed to the president, and the latter raised his hat in return. The president paid the same compliment to the 69th New York regiment, the Rochambeau Grenadiers and the Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis.

The gap between the third and fourth divisions gave the surging mass of humanity around the president's stand an opportunity to close in and again obstruct the line of march. The police, not being able to keep the street clear, a detachment of regular troops was sent to their assistance. The united efforts of the soldiers and the police only sufficed to make a narrow passageway through the dense throng, and the various organizations which followed passed in review under this disadvantage.

A large number of colored troops were included in the third division, and their soldierly bearing and good marching elicited much praise from the spectators. The New Jersey soldiers, in their plain uniforms, with red blankets rolled above their knapsacks, also attracted attention, as did the Washington Infantry, of Pittsburg, clad in navy blue with black shakos. The Fifth Maryland, about 500 strong, in black helmets and blue suits, who are old favorites in this city, were warmly welcomed. The striking uniform of olive green with black plumes, which attracted much attention, was worn by the Clarke Guards, of Augusta, Georgia. The New York Sixty-ninth regiment was in this division, about 600 strong, and its fine band and excellent marching fully met the expectations which had been raised as to the appearance of this regiment. The Grenadiers Rochambeau, of New York, were also well received. Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, wore the most elegant uniform of its kind in the procession. Company C., 16th Ohio National Guard, in showy uniform of gray, closed this division of the procession.

The fourth and last division was composed entirely of civic organizations, and was commanded by Major Thomas J. Luttrel. The Jackson democratic association of the District of Columbia, carrying rough hickory sticks, acted as an escort to the New York organizations. After them came six Indian braves, in war paint and feathers, bearing Tammany's unique banner. The Tammany men, who numbered about one thousand, carried silver-headed sticks at their shoulders, and marched nine abreast. They were followed by the Tammany Knickerbockers, in their quaint ancient costume, with Rip Van Winkle beards and hair, carrying long, gold headed staves, with which they beat the marching time on the asphalt pavement. Irving hall was represented by about one hundred men, all wearing silk hats and spring overcoats, and carrying canes. Gilmore's immense band heralded the approach of the county democracy long before they were visible. Fifteen hundred men in light grey overcoats and silk hats, carrying canes with Cleveland's head wrought in silver, and wearing purple and gold badges on the lapels of their coats, represented this branch of the New York democracy. The Albany Phalanx, numbering eighty men, presented a neat appearance, clad in brown coats, white beavers, and carrying silk umbrellas. The King's county democracy had about 135 men in line, dressed in dark blue overcoats and carrying the inevitable cane. The Buffalo Legion, in black clothes and hats, brought up the rear of the first brigade.

In the second brigade of this division, the Bayard Legion, of Wilmington, Delaware, was the first out-of-town club, and was followed by the Joel Parker club, of Newark, New Jersey. The Iroquois club, of Chicago, and the Columbus Glee club, dressed in gray and carrying miniature brooms on the lapel of their coats. One of the neatest uniforms in the line was that of the Duckworth club, of Cincinnati, consisting of pale green overcoat, dark trousers and gold and purple badges. The members of the organization numbered ninety six. A colored man clad in a sky blue swallow-tailed coat and bright red pantaloons, and wearing on his breast an enormous silver plate bearing the name of the organization, preceded, the Jackson Democratic club, of Columbus, Ohio. Its eighty members were dressed in gray and carried canes at a salute. Maroon over coats and yellow kid gloves distinguished one hundred members of the Americus club, of Philadelphia. The Samuel J. Randall association, of Philadelphia, had about an equal number of men in line. The Moyamensing Legion, of Philadelphia, had 175 men in line, dressed in brown and red. The Eleventh Ward Randall club, of Philadelphia, bore a magnificent banner of blue plush and gold, with an excellent portrait of the patron of the club. One hundred men represented the Central club of Harrisburg. They wore gray overcoats, black hats, and red silk badges. The Calumet club, of Baltimore, presented an excellent appearance with their hundred neatly attired men in line. The Topeka Flambeau club also made a fine appearance in white uniforms. The Cook County club, of Chicago, turned out about forty men in gray overcoats, silk hats and badges.

THE BLAINE INAUGURATION CLUB IN LINE.

Some comment was excited by the appearance in procession of the Blaine inauguration club of Maine. A splendid banner of black and gold, floated over 500 men, representing the Crescent club of Baltimore. A notable feature of the procession was the flag cavalry of the District of Columbia, in which the electoral votes of the states that furnished Cleveland's majorities were represented by horses, one for each vote, arranged in states by colors. They were followed by the Cleveland and Hendricks club of Lewingsville, Va., and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes.

The last brigade was composed of the veteran firemans association of New York, drawing their hand engine; the district fire department and the Baltimore fire company. The other civic organizations in line were the Kruger Engineers of Newark; the first New Jersey democratic battalion of Camden, N. J.; the Jefferson Democratic club of Cincinnati; the East Connecticut Democratic club, of Norwich, R. I.; the Pattison association of Philadelphia; the Hancock Veteran association; the Young Men's Democratic battalion, of Philadelphia; the Zusenderfer club of Philadelphia; the Third Ward Continental club, of Philadelphia; the Jackson club, of Philadelphia; the Cleveland club, of Philadelphia; the First Ward German Democratic club, of Philadelphia; the Americus club, of Reading; the Taney club, of Baltimore; the Democratic Central association, of Baltimore; the Democratic Inaugural club, of Portland, Maine; the First Cleveland flag escort, of Moberly, Missouri; the Iavis Democratic club, of Piedmont, West Virginia; and the National Veterian Democratic club, of Chicago.

The civic organizations made a very fine display, and were highly complimented by the presidential party. The members of the most of these organizations saluted the president by raising their hats and canes and cheering by lines. The live roosters which were carried by the Tammany club and the county democracy of New York, were made conspicuous as they passed the stands, and caused much amusement.

THE PROCESSION AS A WHOLE.

Taken all in all, as a combined military and civic display, the procession was undoubtedly the largest and finest ever seen in Washington. The number of men who marched past the presidential stand is estimated at 25,000. Vice President Hendricks felt somewhat fatigued and retired to the executive mansion for rest before all the civic organizations had passed. Many other persons also left the stand before the parade was over, because of weariness. As the Cook county democratic club passed they saluted the president by waving their handkerchiefs.

RETIRED TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the conclusion of the review the president and party proceeded to the diningroom of the white house, where they partook of lunch prepared for them by ex-President Arthur. There were present, besides the members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet, Mr. Vilas, Mr. Manning, Mr. Lamont and several others.

In a Blaze of Glory.

THE SHEET OF FLAMES WRAPPED AROUND THE MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The public celebration of the day ended with the display of fire works. In character it was like all displays of fire works, but in volume and variety it is said to have excelled any former exhibition upon this continent. Withal it was successful to the minutest detail, although the stage preparation, late in the afternoon, was not encouraging. The scene of the exhibition was the White lot, an area of two-hundred acres, sloping gently away from the south front of the treasury, the executive mansion and the state department. The night was moonless, but clear, and uncounted crowds began early to find their way towards the spot from every quarter of the city. For an hour or more they waited, watching for want of better entertainment, the passage from point to point of torches in the hands of workmen or their attendants, who were putting the finishing touches to the frames, and commenting meanwhile, upon the singular appearance of the monument a hundred rods beyond the fireworks enclosure.

A SPECTRE IN THE SKY.

The lower third of the shaft was not visible, but all above was dimly outlined like a ghost of itself against the black sky, and reflecting to its peak the rays of the electric lights in the city half a mile away. It seemed enormously higher than by daylight, and to have not the slightest relation to terrestial things. When the preparations were complete and the display had once begun, the people in charge had the good taste to leave no intermissions. Jack o'lanterns danced from place to place about the enclosure, and whenever one paused, an explosion followed, rockets, mines, fountains, bombs and shells were sent heavenward in volleys for half an hour, filling the air with showers of fire. Explosions sometimes half a mile above the earth took place, and the constellations, numbering thousands of beautifully tinted stars, floated away over the Potomac, borne by gentle northern breezes.

THREE NOTABLE PIECES.

Three set pieces of mammoth proportions were among the last and grandest feature of the entertainment. The first was "Jefferson." There was a "fizz" and a sputter audible a mile away, as a jack o'lantern touched his torch to a piece and then the mammoth face-points of white fire, encircled by an oval frame in red, with a balloon in the national colors festooned gracefully about it, burst out of the darkness. It lowered for a minute in full brilliancy; then an eye went out with an explosion, followed by a portion of the nose, and last of all the blue stars of the banner's face of the titular patron of simplicity and unostentation, was probably not recognizable to the masses of spectators, but when the letters of his name beneath were made out, his memory was honored in cheers.

The largest piece represented the national capitol, with excellent portraits of the president and vice-president, flanked by mottoes and emblems. This piece was one hundred and sixty feet long by seventy-five feet in height, the largest set piece ever fired in America.

The flight of five thousand rockets at once, forming a vast bouquet in the heavens, terminated the display.

THE THRONGS OF OBSERVERS.

No estimate of the numbers who witnessed the fireworks would be trustworthy. One felt but could not see the throng. The voluntary dispersion of the multitude when gathered in the park, which is open upon all sides, would seem to be a simple affair and easily enough of accomplishment, but the experience of the evening proved the contrary. Carriages became entangled with each other, and pedestrians wandered about in bewilderment, trying to find their way around through or out of the crushes which occurred in a hundred places.

LUDICROUS EPISODES.

No one was hurt so far as known, but many ludicrous episodes occurred. Family parties became separated, wives and husbands lost each other, and parents found themselves leading children not their own. The calls of one to another in the darkness sometimes indicated distress or fear, but the people were, for the most part, exceedingly jolly, and laughed at themselves and each other, as if it were all part of the programme.

THE NIGHT PARADE.

Immediately after the regular display of fireworks occurred the night parade of the Flambeaux club, of Topeka, Kas. Although this organization is a comparatively small one, numbering only 75 or 100 men, it has perhaps attracted as much attention as any civic or military body which has participated in the inaugural ceremonies. Its white ghostly uniforms, its precision of drill and its peculiar hollow torches, whose flames can be blown up into slender quivering plumes of fire six feet in height, were all new features in Washington, and were all subjects of remark when the club made its first appearance on Pennsylvania avenue last evening. To-night about half past eight, just as the immense crowd was retiring from the exhibition of the fireworks at the White lot, the Flambeaux club came marching in regular open order down Fifteenth street, between the Corcoran building and the treasury department, in a perfect tornado of fire, accompanied by an incessant volley of explosions, and continuous hissing roar of ascending rockets. Every member of the club had slung over his shoulder a capacious white bag, filled with rockets, Roman candles, red and green fire, catherine wheels, torpedoes, bombs and fire works of every conceivable description, which were lighted on portable frames, or discharged from sheet iron tubes, with such nerve shocking rapidity as to literally fill the street with a hurricane of fiery projectiles, and the dense cloud of smoke through which could be only dimly seen the white spectral uniforms of the club. The marching was perfect in time and regularity, the incessant discharge of fireworks not being allowed to interfere in the least degree with the precision of movement. People in vehicles fled in terror before the advancing column of smoke and flame, which was headed by two or three huge blazing wheels, and from every part of which burst fires and explosions.

The Inauguration Ball.

A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF LIGHTS, MUSIC AND BEAUTY.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The brilliant finale of the inauguration ceremonies was the ball to-night. It put the chap sheaf of gayety on the more formal and serious, though grand ceremonial which preceded it. Beauty lent its aid to crown the triumph of the coming administration and amid the light festivities of the ballroom, the celebration of the day came to a close. The ball was held in the unfinished new pension building, an immense structure enclosing a rectangular court yard more thad 300 feet long, by over 100 feet in width. Two months ago only the walls of the building surrounding this court were in place, but by the exercise of marvellous transforming skill, this roofless, bare court has been changed into a palace of beauty.

THE SCENE INSIDE.

Entering the building to-night, by either of the four grand entrances, one sees on every side unsightly piles of sand and mortar and brick and iron and other material, out of which the massive pile has grown, and covered archways by which access is obtained to the building from the streets are laid down across what is little better than a morass of soggy clay, which only yesterday an army of laborers was engaged in leveling so that the paths might be laid over it, but as the door opens on the interior, the eye is dazzled by the sudden blaze of light and color, and the mind is confused by the immensity of the scene revealed to it at a glance. The hall, 316 feet long by 116 feet wide, lighted by sixty gigantic Siemen's gas burners of 500 candle power each, which are suspended from the roof, whose peak is lost to sight ninety feet above the floor in a perfect forest of streamers and flags; on whose acre of waxed floor several thousand couples in brilliant toilets are moving about in the mazes of the dance, while thousands more circle around on the outskirts in ceaseless promenade, and other thousands look down upon them from the surrounding balconies, is a grand frame work of an ensemble which, bursting suddenly upon one's views, is magnificently bewildering. One must be in the ballroom some time before the dense scene begins to present themselves to notice.

THE BALLROOM DESCRIBED.

The hall proper is divided by two rows of massive pillars, which support the roof, into three connected halls, the middle one of which is the largest. Rising from the hall on the four sides are the smaller brick pillars which support the balconies, and on the outer side of this, and between them and the inner walls of the building, is the promenading hall, twelve feet wide, separated from the ballroom only by rows of pillars. From the balconies, which extend around the four sides of the hall, there rise still smaller rows of pillars supported on those beneath and in turn supporting the second balcony that is hidden by the temporary roof. Two large music stands, one for the musicians furnishing the dancing music and the other for the band which provides the music for the promenaders, are built out from the sides of the hall to the height of the balcony. The supper rooms, the wine rooms, the cloak and hat and reception rooms and the rooms occupied by the various ball committees are arranged on the four sidehalls, beyond the promenading circle.

HIDDEN BY RIBBONS AND FLAGS.

In this vast space hardly a foot of rough unfinished interior remains exposed. The decorations cover the whole interior with the exception of the roof, and this is almost hidden from view by a net work of streamers, flags and bunting. All is brilliant coloring, in which the red, white and blue colors of the American flag predominate, but are toned down by the contrasting dark green of the natural garlands, hung in festoons, and of the foliage of tropical plants which are banked about the supports of the roof and in the corners of the hall, and are blended with the rich dark hues of the velvet hangings and glossy sheets of silk damask draperies. The wealth of color is relieved against a background of pure white muslin, and is blended into harmony and softness under the diffused light of the lamps which hang from the roof like great globes of fire. The entire scene forms a brilliant setting for the rich toilets of the dancers and promenaders, and the ever changing panorama on the floor. This is the general effect. The details are complete and elaborate.

From incomplete data, the members of the committee estimate the number of ball tickets sold at about twelve thousand, and ten thousand appears to be a very low estimate of the number of persons present in the ball room and balconies. A large number of members of the house of representatives and prominent department officials, with the ladies of their families, and almost the full diplomatic corps, were present.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ATTENDANTS.

It was half past ten o'clock when President Cleveland arrived at the ballroom. He was immediately escorted to the president's room, where, for half an hour, he held an informal reception, the members of the reception committee, and a small number of distinguished persons being presented to him. The president was accompanied by Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, his sisters, and by his brother, Rev. W. A. Cleveland, and wife, and their two sons. Mr. Hastings, his nephew, Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yeomans, and Miss Anna Yeomans; Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, the president's brother-in-law, and wife of Toledo, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. About the same time, ex-President Arthur arrived at the ballrroom, and he, too, was escorted to the president's room. With him were Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, Secretary and Mrs. McCulloch, Attorney General Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Postmaster General Hatton and Mrs. Hatton, Secretary Teller and Mrs. Teller, Judge Davis and Mrs. Davis, Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen, Mr. Allan Arthur, and Marshal McMichael, and Vice-President Hendricks arrived about the same time, and joined the president in the reception room. At this time there was a large and distinguished gathering, including persons of the most diverse shades of political opinions. Besides the persons already named, there were present: Senator Bayard, Colonel Vilas, of Wisconsin; General Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, General Rosecrans, Hon. Daniel Manning and wife, Senator Pendleton, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Representative Eaton, of Connecticut; Senator Wade Hampton, Senator Brown and Justice Field, of the supreme court, and Speaker Carlisle and and Mrs. Carlisle. There was no formal reception by President Cleveland, but a large number of persons pressed about him. After half an hour spent in this manner the room became overcrowded, and the president and vice-president, the former escorted by Senator Pendleton and Richard T. Merrick, and the latter by Representative Eaton and Mr. S. V. Niles, left the room and made a round of the ballroom, the band playing "Hail to the Chief," during the time occupied in walking around the room. After the presidential party had left the room, the crowd continued to pour into it through the other doors unaware that the president had left. The scene in the ball room at this time was exceedingly brilliant. The large hall was completely filled with the constantly moving crowd, numbering several thousands, while from the balconies thousands more looked down upon the scene.

THE PRESIDENT RETIRES.

The president, after making the tour of the ball room, returned to the reception room, and for a short time received all who came in to pay their respects, but at half past eleven he and his party left the building, and Vice-President Hendricks and his party also went away.

At 11 o'clock the Germania orchestra, of Chester, Pa., 300 pieces, opened the ball proper with the waltz. The dancing was continued until a very late hour. A very handsome supper was served through the evening in a series of communicating supper rooms, by the Murray Hill hotel, of New York. The supper and the attendants were brought from New York on a special train. The arrangement and menu were alike satisfactory.

At 2 o'clock the ball is still in progress and the festivities show no abatement.

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SHORT SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF THE NEWLY CHOSEN CABINET OFFICERS.

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DANIEL MANNING.

Mr. Manning was born in Albany, New York, August 16, 1831. His parentage was of Irish, English and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At eleven years of age he went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterwards merged into the Albany Argus, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed sole charge of the Argus, and was elected president of the company, which position he yet holds, though he has done little or no writing for some time. He was a member of the democratic state convention of 1874 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for governor, and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for president. He has been a member of the democratic state committee since 1876. Was its secretary in 1879 and 1880, and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he now fills. He was warmly interested in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for president at Chicago last July, and it is generally conceded that he showed great skill in the convention as the head of the New York delegation. Mr. Manning has been active and successful outside of journalism and politics. He has long been a director of the Albany and Susquehanna railway company, and is president of the National Commercial bank, of Albany, of which he was first director and then vice-president. He is also park commissioner of Albany and is a director of the Albany electric light company.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

William Collins Whitney, who is now known is to be secretary of the navy, is native of Conway, Massachusetts, and was born in 1839. His father, General James S. Whitney, who has been collector of the port of Boston, a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and prominent among the great democrats of that state, was regarded as one of the leaders of the party. The latter died in 1878 during the exciting contest against Benjamin F. Butler. After being graduated from Williston seminary at Easthampton, William C. Whitney entered Yale college in 1859. With William G. Sumner, the wellknown writer and teacher upon political economy, who was his classmate, Mr. Whitney divided the first prize for English essays. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class on graduation. Entering the Harvard law school, he was graduated in 1865, and continued his studies in New York city with Abraham R. Lawrence, now one of the judges of the supreme court. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed.

In 1871 Mr. Whitney took a foremost part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic club, of New York, which still continues as a vigorous and powerful political factor. When the citizens asserted their rights and fought against the notorious Tweed and republican-democratic ring, he contributed largely to the honest vote and count which turned the rascals out. The attention of Mr. Tilden was attracted by his sagacity and courage exhibited in that contest. Mr. Whitney's prominence in the politics of New York has been uninterrupted since that time. The friendship of Mr. Tilden given him then has never been withdrawn nor weakened.

In 1872 Mr. Whitney became an inspector of schools of New York city. Shortly afterward he became actively interested and actively engaged in the canvass which resulted in the election of Governor Tilden and Mayor Wyckham.

When Mr. Whitney became the official adviser of the mayor he was placed as a barrier between the public treasury and the establishment of claims aggregating millions of dollars growing out of the ring frauds. There were already over 3,800 suits pending against the city, involving $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and new ones were beginning every day by the score. He held this office until December, 1882, having twice been reappointed, when he resigned the position, in which he was entitled to continue for two years more. During his term of seven years he not only saved large sums of money but instituted a system for the protection of the city's legal rights which are of permanent benefit.

His achievements at the bar have been remarkable and he is regarded as one of the foremost lawyers in the city of New York

It is estimated that his saving to the city while he was its counsel directly amounted to $2,000,000, and indirectly to much more.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

William Crowninshield Endicott, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of war, was born in Salem in 1827, and is the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a representative to congress. He attended the Salem school, and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard law school, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850 and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Berry, and continued with him until his appointment by Governor Washburn to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he was elected president of that board. He was city solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the historical society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. The coming secretary of war is a direct descendant from Governor John Endicott. Politically Mr. Endicott is of whig antecedents, his affiliation with the democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall, it may be recalled he was the candidate of his party for governor in the state, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and a judge Mr. Endicott hold high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. The object of the appointment is manifestly to gratify the independent allies of the democracy, and may be accepted as an indication of Mr. Cleveland's purpose to make them if possible, permanent supporters of himself and his party. The rank and file of the regular democracy appear to acquiesce in that idea as a shrewd and politic thing to do, though there are, unquestionably, a dozen leading New England democrats the selection of any one of whom for the cabinet they would have hailed with a warmer and more sincere satisfaction.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR.

Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford, Putnam county, Ga., September 17, 1825, and received his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, and was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the Mississippi state university, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, editor of the Southern Review, being the senior professor. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Georgia, where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia legislature and in the following year returned to Mississippi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette county. He was elected to the thirty-fifth and thirty sixth congresses and resigned in 1860. He entered the confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi volunteers, and was soon promoted to the colonelcy. In 1863 he was sent to Russia by the confederate government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of the war and in 1866 was elected professor of political economy and social science in the university of that state. A year later he was transferred to the professorship of law. He was elected to the forty-third congress and re-elected to the forty-fourth. In the winter of 1876-7 he was elected to the senate, where he has since served.

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered a pupil of the preparatory department of the university of the state. In 1853 he matriculated in the freshman class of that institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law in A[illegible] N. Y. New York, and was graduated from the school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the supreme court of New York he remov[illegible] to Wisconsin, where, on his birthday, July 9, he made his first argument before the sup[illegible] court of that state. In the same year, 18[illegible] became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, [illegible] of good standing. Upon the outbreak o[illegible] war Mr. Vilas entered the army as captain i[illegible] Twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned commission and resumed the practice of th[illegible] January 1, 1864. In 1872 General G. E. Bryant j[illegible] him in partnership, and in 1877 his brother, Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. supreme court of Wisconsin appointed Co[illegible] Vilas one of the revisors of the statutes of the in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted b[illegible] state, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. refused the use of his name as a candidate fo[illegible] governorship of Wisconsin. He has persist[illegible] declined office, but went to Chicago as a del[illegible] to the convention of 1884, which honored him its permanent chairmanship.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.

Mr. Garland was born in Tipton county, T[illegible] June 11th, 1832. The following year his pa[illegible] moved to Arkansas, where he has made his [illegible] ever since, and which state he has represent[illegible] the senate since 1876. He was educated i[illegible] Mary's college and St. Joseph's college in [illegible]tucky. He studied law and was admitted to [illegible]tice at Washington, Ark., the place where hi[illegible]ents had originally settled, in 1853 [illegible] removed to Little Rock, where his [illegible] now is, in 1856. He was a delegate to state convention that passed the ordinance o[illegible]cession in 1861, and was also a member o[illegible] provisional confederate congress that subse[illegible]ly met the same year at Montgomery, Ala. served in both the house and the senate o[illegible] confederate congress, being in the senate [illegible] the war closed. He was elected from Ark[illegible] to the United States senate March 4, 1867, bu[illegible] not admitted to his seat. He made the oath case as to lawyers in the supreme court o[illegible] United States and gained it. He prac[illegible] law at Little Rock with success till 1874, wh[illegible] was elected governor of Arkansas without o[illegible]sition, and at the expiration of his term was [illegible]ted to the United States senate, again havin[illegible] opposition, and succeeded Powell Clayton has taken high rank as a lawyer from the d[illegible] entered the senate and has for some time b[illegible] member of the judiciary committee. He is o[illegible]dium height and speaks with clearness, deli[illegible]tion and force. His wife died soon after he elected to the senate, and he has since remai[illegible] widower.

Foreign Opinion on Cleveland.

ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION COMPLIMENTED AB[illegible]

LONDON, March 4.—The Times this mo[illegible] says: Mr. Arthur has filled the president's [illegible] with prudence, public spirit and dignity, a[illegible] deserves credit for having punished official [illegible]ruption with exemplary severity. He can [illegible] that he has handed over the government [illegible] state of unclouded prosperity.

The News says it seems that there every likelihood that Cleveland will justify confidence reposed in him. The widesprea[illegible]terest in the election seems to promise resc[illegible] the government from the ascendancy of p[illegible]sional politicians. This mission the natio[illegible] given to Cleveland, and it seems probable th[illegible] will fulfill it.

The Daily News says editorially that Presi[illegible] Cleveland will have the hearty sympathy of [illegible]land. "It is our desire that there should be [illegible]petual peace, growing friendship and incre[illegible] commerce. Everything bringing us nearer tog[illegible] in interest and feeling, is a gain to both a[illegible] peace and freedom throughout the world. P[illegible]dent Cleveland's inaugural address was fu[illegible] promise, and was worthy of his great pers[illegible] reputation."

The Standard speaks of the inaugural add[illegible] of President Cleveland in mournful tones, that he carefully avoided ticklish issues. speech was manly and sensible, but voi[illegible] district declarations of democratic policy. Th[illegible] was nothing tangible in the address either to c[illegible]demn or admire. The Standard thinks that outlook for Cleveland's administration is gloo[illegible] because he has no war record to back him.

The Times says the address is conceived i[illegible] worthy spirit, but throws no light on the m[illegible] questions awaiting solution.

Salutes Throughout the Country.

THE DAY HONORED IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION BY DISPLAYS AND SALUTES.

New York Rejoicing.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The democratic me[illegible]bers of the stock exchange, the coffee, cotton, [illegible]duce and mining exchanges, celebrated inaugu[illegible]tion day with unexampled ent[illegible]siasm. The brokers at the customho[illegible] exploded bombs and cheered, and were mil[illegible] lectured by Collector Robertson for raising a [illegible]turbance. One of the brokers addressing the [illegible]lector, said he hoped that he would remain w[illegible] them as collector of the port for another f[illegible] years, and this drew a volley of cheers from crowd.

Flags Flying in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.—No formal celebration of inauguration of President Cleveland occurred [illegible] to-day or to-night. Flags were flying, howe[illegible] over the democratic club headquarters, the pri[illegible]pal hotels, some of the prominent business ho[illegible] and the newspaper offices. The demo[illegible] gathered in the hotels and club rooms and [illegible]brated the accession of their party to power [illegible] private way.

One Hundred Guns Fired.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 4.—The governm[illegible] building, the county courthouse, the city bu[illegible]ings, the Courier office, were decorated with and salute of 100 guns was fired at noon to-da[illegible] honor of Cleveland's inauguration.

In Honor of Wilson and Cleveland.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 4.—Governor Wi[illegible] was inaugurated to-day. A ball and a banque[illegible] night wound up the festivities. Many dwell[illegible] and business houses were decorated in hon[illegible] Wilson and Cleveland.

Greeted By Gunpowder.

MONTGOMERY, March 4.—The Montgomery [illegible]tillery fired a national salute on the receipt o[illegible] news that Cleveland had taken the oath.

A National Salute.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4.—[Special.]—At n[illegible] to-day the Columbia Flying Artillery fired a sa[illegible] in honor of Cleveland's inauguration.

Savannah Rejoices.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Savan[illegible] to-day celebrated enthusiastically the inaug[illegible]tion of Cleveland. Greene monument, oppo[illegible] the Screven house, was elaborately and artistic[illegible] decorated with flags, and Ludden & Bates's si[illegible]tone band occupied the enclosure. The inaug[illegible]tion concert opened punctually at 12 o'clock [illegible] an immense crowd gathered in the vici[illegible] Numerous business houses were gaily decora[illegible] and the city presented a gala appearance, t[illegible] being for an hour a general suspension of busi[illegible] Everybody was out having a good time, and m[illegible] toast were drank to the new president.

Columbus Hoists the Flag.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—The Jacket belched forth the national salute to-d[illegible] 12 o'clock, and the United States flag was ho[illegible] on the bell tower in honor of the inauguratio[illegible] President Cleveland. There was no other de[illegible]stration here.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin Explains.

DUBLIN, March 4.—Lord Mayor O'Connor written a letter stating that by his declarati[illegible] the Phenix park meeting last Sunday, tha[illegible] would haul down the flag on the mansion h[illegible] the moment the prince of Wales la[illegible] at Kingston, he meant to indicate the strained relations between Earl Spe[illegible] lord lieutenant, and the nationalists, would [illegible]vent the offering of municipal hospitality to prince of Wales while he was the guest of Spencer. The lord mayor regrets that he misunderstood and says that he had not th[illegible]motest intention to offer an insult to the p[illegible] of Wales. The letter has been published in al[illegible] Dublin papers, and is certain to cause a fu[illegible] scene at the next meeting of the Dublin cou[illegible]

English Fears of Russia.

LONDON, March 4.—The Daily News says ad[illegible] from Balamurghab state that the English o[illegible] in Afghanistan feel considerable [illegible]iety regarding the aspect of [illegible]fairs there. The Trans-Caspian rai[illegible] which it is believed Russia is extending, is probably as near Herat as the nearest British way is to Quetta. This would enable the Ru[illegible] forces to occupy Herat before the British c[illegible] arrive from India to defend it.

ter, Pa., 300 pieces, opened the ball proper with the waltz. The dancing was continued until a very late hour. A very handsome supper was served through the evening in a series of communicating supper rooms, by the Murray Hill hotel, of New York. The supper and the attendants were brought from New York on a special train. The arrangement and menu were alike satisfactory.

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In 1871 Mr. Whitney took a foremost part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic club, of New York, which still continues as a vigorous and powerful political factor. When the citizens asserted their rights and fought against the notorious Tweed and republican-democratic ring, he contributed largely to the honest vote and count which turned the rascals out. The attention of Mr. Tilden was attracted by his sagacity and courage exhibited in that contest. Mr. Whitney's prominence in the politics of New York has been uninterrupted since that time. The friendship of Mr. Tilden given him then has never been withdrawn nor weakened.

In 1872 Mr. Whitney became an inspector of schools of New York city. Shortly afterward he became actively interested and actively engaged in the canvass which resulted in the election of Governor Tilden and Mayor Wyckham.

When Mr. Whitney became the official adviser of the mayor he was placed as a barrier between the public treasury and the establishment of claims aggregating millions of dollars growing out of the ring frauds. There were already over 3,800 suits pending against the city, involving $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and new ones were beginning every day by the score. He held this office until December, 1882, having twice been reappointed, when he resigned the position, in which he was entitled to continue for two years more. During his term of seven years he not only saved large sums of money but instituted a system for the protection of the city's legal rights which are of permanent benefit.

His achievements at the bar have been remarkable and he is regarded as one of the foremost lawyers in the city of New York

It is estimated that his saving to the city while he was its counsel directly amounted to $2,000,000, and indirectly to much more.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT.

William Crowninshield Endicott, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of war, was born in Salem in 1827, and is the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a representative to congress. He attended the Salem school, and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard law school, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850 and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Berry, and continued with him until his appointment by Governor Washburn to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he was elected president of that board. He was city solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the historical society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. The coming secretary of war is a direct descendant from Governor John Endicott. Politically Mr. Endicott is of whig antecedents, his affiliation with the democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall, it may be recalled he was the candidate of his party for governor in the state, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and a judge Mr. Endicott hold high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. The object of the appointment is manifestly to gratify the independent allies of the democracy, and may be accepted as an indication of Mr. Cleveland's purpose to make them if possible, permanent supporters of himself and his party. The rank and file of the regular democracy appear to acquiesce in that idea as a shrewd and politic thing to do, though there are, unquestionably, a dozen leading New England democrats the selection of any one of whom for the cabinet they would have hailed with a warmer and more sincere satisfaction.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR.

Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford, Putnam county, Ga., September 17, 1825, and received his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, and was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the Mississippi state university, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, editor of the Southern Review, being the senior professor. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Georgia, where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia legislature and in the following year returned to Mississippi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette county. He was elected to the thirty-fifth and thirty sixth congresses and resigned in 1860. He entered the confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi volunteers, and was soon promoted to the colonelcy. In 1863 he was sent to Russia by the confederate government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of the war and in 1866 was elected professor of political economy and social science in the university of that state. A year later he was transferred to the professorship of law. He was elected to the forty-third congress and re-elected to the forty-fourth. In the winter of 1876-7 he was elected to the senate, where he has since served.

WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered a pupil of the preparatory department of the university of the state. In 1853 he matriculated in the freshman class of that institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law in Albany, New York, and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the supreme court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, where, on his birthday, July 9, 1860, he made his first argument before the supreme court of that state. In the same year, 1860, he became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good standing. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as captain in the Twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law January 1, 1864. In 1872 General G. E. Bryant joined him in partnership, and in 1877 his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The supreme court of Wisconsin appointed Colonel Vilas one of the revisors of the statutes of the state in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the state, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanent chairmanship.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.

Mr. Garland was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11th, 1832. The following year his parents moved to Arkansas, where he has made his home ever since, and which state he has represented in the senate since 1876. He was educated in St. Mary's college and St. Joseph's college in Kentucky. He studied law and was admitted to practice at Washington, Ark., the place where his parents had originally setttled, in 1853. He removed to Little Rock, where his home now is, in 1856. He was a delegate to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, and was also a member of the provisional confederate congress that subsequently met the same year at Montgomery, Ala. He served in both the house and the senate of the confederate congress, being in the senate when the war closed. He was elected from Arkansas to the United States senate March 4, 1867, but was not admitted to his seat. He made the test-oath case as to lawyers in the supreme court of the United States and gained it. He practiced law at Little Rock with success till 1874, when he was elected governor of Arkansas without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the United States senate, again having no opposition, and succeeded Powell Clayton. He has taken high rank as a lawyer from the day he entered the senate and has for some time been a member of the judiciary committee. He is of medium height and speaks with clearness, deliberation and force. His wife died soon after he was elected to the senate, and he has since remained a widower.

Foreign Opinion on Cleveland.

ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION COMPLIMENTED ABROAD.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times this morning says: Mr. Arthur has filled the president's chair with prudence, public spirit and dignity, and he deserves credit for having punished official corruption with exemplary severity. He can boast that he has handed over the government in a state of unclouded prosperity.

The News says it seems that there is every likelihood that Cleveland will justify the confidence reposed in him. The widespread interest in the election seems to promise rescue of the government from the ascendancy of professional politicians. This mission the nation has given to Cleveland, and it seems probable that he will fulfill it.

The Daily News says editorially that President Cleveland will have the hearty sympathy of England. "It is our desire that there should be perpetual peace, growing friendship and increasing commerce. Everything bringing us nearer together in interest and feeling, is a gain to both and to peace and freedom throughout the world. President Cleveland's inaugural address was full of promise, and was worthy of his great personal reputation."

The Standard speaks of the inaugural address of President Cleveland in mournful tones, says that he carefully avoided ticklish issues. His speech was manly and sensible, but void of distinct declarations of democratic policy. There was nothing tangible in the address either to condemn or admire. The Standard thinks that the outlook for Cleveland's administration is gloomy, because he has no war record to back him.

The Times says the address is conceived in a worthy spirit, but throws no light on the main questions awaiting solution.

Salutes Throughout the Country.

THE DAY HONORED IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION BY DISPLAYS AND SALUTES.

New York Rejoicing.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The democratic members of the stock exchange, the coffee, cotton, produce and mining exchanges, celebrated inauguration day with unexampled enthusiasm. The brokers at the customhouse exploded bombs and cheered, and were mildly lectured by Collector Robertson for raising a disturbance. One of the brokers addressing the collector, said he hoped that he would remain with them as collector of the port for another four years, and this drew a volley of cheers from the crowd.

Flags Flying in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.—No formal celebration of the inauguration of President Cleveland occurred here to-day or to-night. Flags were flying, however, over the democratic club headquarters, the principal hotels, some of the prominent business houses and the newspaper offices. The democracy gathered in the hotels and club rooms and celebrated the accession of their party to power in a private way.

One Hundred Guns Fired.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 4.—The government building, the county courthouse, the city buildings, the Courier office, were decorated with flags and salute of 100 guns was fired at noon to-day, in honor of Cleveland's inauguration.

In Honor of Wilson and Cleveland.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 4.—Governor Wilson was inaugurated to-day. A ball and a banquet to-night wound up the festivities. Many dwellings and business houses were decorated in honor of Wilson and Cleveland.

Greeted By Gunpowder.

MONTGOMERY, March 4.—The Montgomery artillery fired a national salute on the receipt of the news that Cleveland had taken the oath.

A National Salute.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4.—[Special.]—At noon to-day the Columbia Flying Artillery fired a salute in honor of Cleveland's inauguration.

Savannah Rejoices.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Savannah to-day celebrated enthusiastically the inauguration of Cleveland. Greene monument, opposite the Screven house, was elaborately and artistically decorated with flags, and Ludden & Bates's silver tone band occupied the enclosure. The inauguration concert opened punctually at 12 o'clock and an immense crowd gathered in the vicinity. Numerous business houses were gaily decorated, and the city presented a gala appearance, there being for an hour a general suspension of business. Everybody was out having a good time, and many toasts were drank to the new president.

Columbus Hoists the Flag.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—The Red Jacket belched forth the national salute to-day at 12 o'clock, and the United States flag was hoisted on the bell tower in honor of the inauguration of President Cleveland. There was no other demonstration here.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin Explains.

DUBLIN, March 4.—Lord Mayor O'Connor has written a letter stating that by his declaration at the Phenix park meeting last Sunday, that he would haul down the flag on the mansion house the moment the prince of Wales landed at Kingston, he meant to indicate that the strained relations between Earl Spencer lord lieutenant, and the nationalists, would prevent the offering of municipal hospitality to the prince of Wales while he was the guest of Earl Spencer. The lord mayor regrets that he was misunderstood and says that he had not the remotest intention to offer an insult to the prince of Wales. The letter has been published in all the Dublin papers, and is certain to cause a furious scene at the next meeting of the Dublin council.

English Fears of Russia.

LONDON, March 4.—The Daily News says advices from Balamurghab state that the English officers in Afghanistan feel considerable anxiety regarding the aspect of affairs there. The Trans-Caspian railway which it is believed Russia is extending, is now probably as near Herat as the nearest British railway is to Quetta. This would enable the Russian forces to occupy Herat before the British could arrive from India to defend it.

GEN. GRANT RETIRED.

THE LAST DAY'S WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Business of the Session Finished Up and the Body Adjourns—The Inauguration Ceremonies—Edmunds's Farewell Address—The Incidents of the Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At 4 o'clock this morning the senate agreed to the committee amendment increasing its new river and harbor bill from five million to ten million. The discussion of this bill and the efforts to pass it filled in the intervals of more serious legislation until half past ten o'clock, at which time the bill was laid upon the table of the committee by a vote of 28 to 20.

The conference report upon sundry civil appropriation bill was agreed to. This was the last appropriation bill to be acted upon, all difference having been adjusted.

THE GRANT EPISODE.

At 11:35 a message from the house announced the passage of the bill authorizing the president to place one person on the retired list of the army. [Applause.] The bill was read at length.

Mr. Ingalls then said: Mr. Speaker—The nation knows who that one person is.

Mr. Edmunds, resuming the chair, stated that he had received a communication which would now be read. He handed the communication to Chief Clerk Johnson, who read as follows:

"To the Honorable George F. Edmunds, President Pro. Tem. of the United States Senate—The accompanying communication, although an executive message may be read in open session.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR."

This was greeted with applause.

The president pro. tempore of the senate—Manifestations of applause are not in order.

The clerk read as follows:

"To the Senate of the United States: I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, formerly general commanding the armies of the United States, to be general on the retired list of the army. with the full pay of such rank."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Executive Mansion, March 4, 1885.

President pro tem of the senate then announced that the nomination would be considered in open session.

The question is: Will the senate advise and consent to this appointment. All senators in favor will say, "aye" (a storm of ayes.)

All opposed—"no," (dead silence.)

"The ayes have it unanimously."

This announcement was received with a thunder of applause, both on the floor and in the galleries.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The president of the United States, having been announced, President Arthur was escorted by Messrs Sherman and Ransom from the principal entrance of the senate to the chair, placed in readiness for them in front of the desk. His appearance was greeted by hearty applauses.

In a few minutes Captain Basset, the veteran door keeper of the senate, announced

"The president-elect of the United States."

As the president-elect stepped into view, and paused for an instant to survey the distinguished scene of which himself at once became the leading figure, the great gathering rose to its feet. The galleries sent up shouts of applause, which were soon caught up on the floor, and for several minutes the grand hall rang with acclamation. As the demonstration was reaching a conclusion one of the occupants of the gallery exclaimed:

"Three cheers for Grover Cleveland!"

Which became the signal for a new outburst.

Messrs. Sherman and Ransom escorted Mr. Cleveland to a chair on the left of President Arthur, where he took his seat. The audience then became seated. Meanwhile Vice President-elect Hendricks, escorted by Senators Edmunds and Hawley, had entered the chamber, and been received with applause. Lieutenant General Sheridan and staff, Major General Hancock and staff, all in full uniform, the members of the out-going cabinet, the judges of the supreme courts, the members of the house of representatives, the diplomatic corps in official dress, and other distinguished guests had also entered.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT SWORN IN.

When quiet prevailed, the presiding officer said:

"The chair has the pleasure of announcing that the vice-president of the United States is in the senate chamber, and if agreeable to him, I will now administer to him the oath of office."

After taking the oath Vice-President Hendricks, taking the gavel, then called the senate to order as in the Forty-ninth congress, and had the proclamation convening it read. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. D. Huntley, chaplain to the senate.

The vice-president then addressed the senate. He said:

Senators—In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, may I express the hope and desire that our relations may, at all times, be harmonious and agreeable. I beg to assure you that in the discharge of my duties I will seek to observe the most absolute impartiality. It is some years since I was connected with the business of the senate, and it may be that I shall find myself less familiar with its rules, usages and modes of proceeding than formerly, and therefore I may have occasion to lean upon your indulgence and to ask your support.

The senate was now in session by virtue of the proclamation of the president of the United States which the secretary read. The new senators and re-elected members were then sworn in The order of preceedings for the inaugural ceremonies was then read, and in compliance with its provisions, the persons assembled in the senate chamber proceeded in their order to the platform at the east front of the capitol. When the inaugural ceremonies had been completed, the senators returned to their chamber, and the senate adjourned to meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

G[illegible]ERAL GRANT RETIRED

The Last Scenes in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house remained in session continuously throughout the night and its existence was terminated by legal limitation. The proceedings were, for the most part, a monotonous succession of reports from the conference committees on the appropriation bills, and action upon these reports until 10:15 o'clock, after the naval appropriation bill had been acted upon finally.

THANKS TO SPEAKER CARLISLE.

Then Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

That the thanks of this congress are hereby tendered to Hon. John G. Carlisle speaker, for the courtesy with which he has treated all its members, and for the ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the house during the 48th congress.

The vote was taken standing and amid long continued applause the speaker pro tem. (Hatch of Missouri) declared the resolution adopted unanimously by 325 representatives of the forty-eighth congress.

On motion of Mr. Poland, of Vermont, a resolution was unanimously adopted tendering the thanks of the house to Hon. Joseph C. S. P. Blackburn, speaker pro tem., for the ability and courtesy with which he presided over the deliberations during the period he occupied the speaker's chair.

THE LAST APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Randall submitted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He refrained from making any remark in respect to it, except to say that when this report was adopted, the house would have finally acted on every appropriation bill [applause.] The report was adopted.

THE GRANT RETIREMENT BILL.

Mr. Randall then asked consent to take from the speaker's table and pass the Grant retirement bill. [Applause.]

Messrs. Bennett, of North Carolina, and Wells, of Iowa, objected.

Mr. Randall then moved to suspend the rules and place the bill on its passage, but the speaker ruled that the motion was not in order pending the decision of the election case.

Mr. Randall then endeavored to secure his point by moving to suspend the rules and lay the election case on the table, but the speaker decided that this was equally out of order.

The confusion and excitement in the chamber was intense. Dozens of members were on their feet demanding recognition, but above the bedlam of voices rang out Mr. Randall's voice, appealing to Bennett, of North Carolina, to withdraw the eleection case.

A TRADE PROPOSED.

Finally, when he could be heard, Mr. Bennett said that if the house would consent to a vote on the Frederick vs. Wilson election case, all objection to Randall's motion would be withdrawn. This declaration was greeted by a storm of "consents" from the republican side, and the confusion was so great that it required five minutes of diligent work by the sergeant at arms, with his mace in hand, before comparative order was restored.

Then Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, contestee in the election case, rose, and amid a storm of cheers on the republican side said, that if the house would put General Grant on the retired list he was willing to be sacrificed.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, who has been leading the filibustering against the election case, said that if the house would permit a vote on Randall's motion, the opposition to the election case would be withdrawn. This was greeted by spouts of objection from the democratic side, and Mr. Randall rushing down to the space in front of the clerk's desk cried out:

"Don't let anything stand in the way. Agree to anything."

"Then," said Mr. Miller, "in order that there may be no excuse, I withdraw and permit the vote on the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, and I ask the house to treat us fairly on both votes."

After another scene of confusion, Mr. Bennett demanded the previous question on the resolution of the committee on elections, declaring Frederick entitled to a seat.

THE GRANT BILL CALLED UP.

The resolution was adopted without any opposition from the republican side, and instantly, upon Mr. Frederick taking the oath of office, Mr. Randall was on his feet with his motion to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill for the retirement of General Grant without specifically naming him.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, demanded a second, while shouts of "shame," "oh, don't go back on your word," and "that's fair" went up. Nearly every member was on his feet adding to the tumult. Prominent among them were Cassidy, of Nevada, and Robertson, of Kentucky, gesticulating wildly, and demanding fair play. Again did the services of the sergeant-at-arms and his mace become necessary to seat the members, and then the second having been considered as ordered, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Steckslager and Mr. Matson, of Indiana, briefly opposed the bill as inaugurating a system of civil pensioners.

Mr. Randall, who under the rules, was entitled to fifteen minutes debate, waived the right, and the yeas and nays were immediately taken on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. As the name of Mr. Frederick, the newly seated member, was called, and as he rose and voted in the affirmative, the friends of the bill treated him to a round of applause.

The motion to suspend and pass was agreed to. Yeas 198, nays 78.

The announcement of the result was hailed with three cheers and with long continued applause.

Mr. Skinner, of New York, asked unanimous consent that the speaker be authorized to send a telegraphic dispatch to General Grant, announcing to him the result of the vote. At first, objection was made by Mr. Cobb, but it was subsequently withdrawn, and the speaker was authorized as stated. Mr. Randall was warmly congratulated on his success by a number of members on both sides of the house.

THE CLOSING BUSINESS.

The speaker, on the resolution, appointed Messrs. Springer, Cox of New York and Reed of Maine a committee on the part of the house, to join a similar committee on the part of the senate, to wait upon the president and inform him that congress had finished its business and was ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Louisiana, the senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Opelousas, La.

At ten minutes before 12 (according to the hands of the clock, which had been turned back that extent of time) Mr. Springer, as chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the president, announced that it had performed its duty, and that the president had nothing to communicate. At five minutes before 12, the speaker called the house to order, and in a brief and feeling valedictory took leave of the body, and declared it adjourned sine die.

THE MEMBERS DISPERSE.

As the speaker's gavel fell, the house cheered, and after a short time spent in leave taking, proceeded to the senate to witness the inaugural ceremonies. Throughout the morning the galleries of the house were unusually empty, the attractions elsewhere having the effect of drawing from them the crowd of spectators which generally attend the final adjournment of the house. With the exception of the Grant retirement episode, the dying hours of the house were unmarked by any excitement, haste or confusion.

The Blount County Mystery.

MONTGOMERY, March 4.—[Special.]—The reported killing of the Blount county tax collector is still in mystery. The governor has received no information on the subject. Yesterday Auditor Burke received from Probate Judge Moore, of Blount county, $3,067.30 of the money belonging to the state collected by Dixon. The report was made out in the name of A. O. Dixon, tax collector, and was dated March 2d. The reported killing was about the 26th of February. If true it is strange that no county official has informed the governor.

Ex-Empress Eugenie's Danger.

LONDON, March 4.—While Ex-Empress Eugenie was taking a carriage drive at Farnborough one of the horses took fright The animal was killed by being impaled upon the shaft of a cart The empress and other occupants of the carriage were thrown out but escaped unhurt.

Another account says ex Empress Eugenie was riding with the Duc de Bassano in his carriage, and both were thrown violently to the ground and severely bruised and cut. The duke is eighty-two years of age, and there is fear that his injuries may prove fatal. The empress was less seriously hurt.

The Gate Receipts at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 4.—The gate receipts yesterday were $4,670. All the city papers with one exception favor keeping the exposition open till next autumn. As soon as the news of the congressional appropriation for the exposition was received here, the management decided to take steps to attract people here from all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Central America.

Speaker Haines Playing for His Price.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., March 4.—In the joint session of the legislature Speaker Haines changed from Morrison and voted for Richard Bishop for senator, stating that he felt that he had done his duty by Morrison and could no longer vote for him. Mr. Merritt, democrat, replied, urging the democrats to stand by Morrison. Adjourned.

Democratic Victories in Iowa.

DUBUQUE, March 4.—The city election at Diersville resulted in a victory for the democrats, John D. Alsop being chosen mayor.

At Earlville the democrats elected Geo. Stoehle mayor.

At Ottumwa the democrats have carried the city election, electing the entire general ticket and their councilmen in every ward.

In Burlington the democrats elected an alderman at large, and in four wards made a clean sweep.

Richard Grant White Ill.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Richard Grant White, the noted author and Shakesperian scholar, is reported to be very alarmingly ill at his house, in East Seventeenth street. He had an attack of pneumonia some weeks since, and had partially recovered when he had a relapse, and has been several times during the past week near his end. His health has been delicate for years, and he has been a sufferer from organic troubles of a serious nature. Little hope is entertained of his recovery. He was 62 last May.

OLIVER HOYT'S GIFT.

HIS LIBERAL DONATION TO WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

The News of Yesterday From Macon—A Family Fuss—Accident at the Skating Rink—A Curious Runaway—For the Penitentiary—Personal and General Mention.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—The general subject of conversation to day is the generous gift just made to Wesleyan Female college by Mr. Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut. Mr. Hoyt came here on the 2d instant with Mr. George I. Seney, and was entertained at the college. He was greatly pleased with the magnificent building, and with the abundant evidence of the good work the noble institution is accomplishing among southern girls. He told Dr. Bass, the president, that he wished to do something for the college, and after some discussion said that he would give the money for finishing the outside work. This will require about $5,000.

The work will not be commenced until next summer, as beginning it now would interfere with the college exercises. Wesleyan is already one of the handsomest public buildings in the south. When the outside is finished, it will be without a superior.

Mr. Hoyt has heretofore been made prominent by his acts of philanthropy, having given often and largely to deserving institutions. He is engaged in the manufacture of leather at Stamford, and is a director of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. People of all classes here rejoice at his munificence to Wesleyan, and place him alongside of Mr. Seney in their affections. A prominent gentleman said to day that he and others were agitating the question of placing a monument to Messrs. Seney and Hoyt on Mulberry street, between the confederate and Wadley monuments.

Hail to the Chief.

MACON, March 4.—[Special.]—To-day, at noon, the city was shaken up by the boom of cannon firing salutes in honor of the inauguration of Cleveland and Hendricks. Several of the schools gave a half holiday in honor of the event, and the people in general indulged in congratulatory expressions.

Tramped From Atlanta

MACON, March 4.—[Special.]—Two young white boys, both tramps, giving their names as James Jones and Oscar Johnson, were arrested to-day by Officer Drew. They were not disposed to talk, but it was learned that they are from Atlanta, and it is supposed that they are run aways. If any Atlanta parents have lost a couple of boys, information of the prodigals may possibly be obtained through Chief Wiley.

A Family Fuss.

MACON, March 4.—[Special.]—Sundry members of the colored population of this city are continually breaking the peace. Yesterday, Margaret Carter, living on Bridge Row, had her angry passions stirred by her husband, and proceeded to administer to him a sound drubbing. The fuss created so much of a disturbance, that the police interfered and captured both the parties. Margaret resisted the officers, and considerable force was used to run her in. At the recorder's court this morning, she was fined $35 or forty days on the streets. Her husband was dismissed.

Accident at the Skating Rink.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Last night at the Casino skating rink in Ralston's hall, an accident occurred that came near having a serious end. Messrs. Tully, Gray Goodwyn, Walter Corbett and R. L. Branham engaged in a race for a prize offered by Mr. Joe Hart, the manager of the rink. While skating at a high rate of speed, Mr. Branham fell to the floor. He recovered himself and joined again in the race. When he came around to the point of his first fall, he fell again. He tried to recover himself but fell fainting against the side of a box occupied by a party of ladies. Assistance was at once given him and he was finally sufficiently restored to walk home. To-day he is suffering somewhat from injuries received in the falls, but is able to be out and at work.

Curious Runaway.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Rowe Price got into his buggy in front of Carhart & Curd's, on Cherry street, this morning just as the cannon salute in honor of Cleveland and Hendricks began. A wagon with two mules hitched to it was standing behind the buggy. The cannon frightened Mr. Price's horse and the mules at the same moment. A wild dash up Cherry street and down Third resulted, the mules and wagon following immediately behind the buggy. Mr. Price was afraid to stop his horse, because the wagon would have wrecked his buggy. The mules were finally stopped at Beard's corner, and Mr. Price then brought his horse under control, glad to escape from his curious and unpleasant predicament.

A Case for the Lawyers.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Justice M. R. Freeman decided an interesting law point to-day. Colonel T. J. Willingham brought suit in garnishment on a dormant judgment issued by the county court. Colonel W. H. Wyley, counsel for defendant, held that the judgment could not be revived except by scire facias in the county court. After a long and hard fought argument, Justice Freeman decided in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the judgment could be revived in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Prize Drill.

MACON, March 4.—[Special.]—Captain Haygood, of the Milledgeville Cadets, has sent a circular to the companies composing the Second Georgia Battalion, challenging each to select four men from their ranks to drill for a prize of $[illegible]00 at the Academy of Music in this city upon a day yet to be fixed. The circular also proposes that the door receipts be given to the defeated companies. The members of the companies in this city consider the matter favorable.

For the Penitentiary.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Mr. T. O. Estes, penitentiary guard, took the following prisoners from Bibb county jail to day: William Licette, receiving stolen goods, sentenced for one year; Sam Fuller, larceny from the house, two years; Jesse Pollock, burglary, one year; George McGregor, burglary, five years; John Lewis, burglary, one year; Mack Ross, misdemeanor, two years.

The Street Railroad.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Mr. T. J. Carling, president of the Macon street railroad company, will reach the city from New York to-morrow morning. Work on the road will be commenced at once. Much of the material is here, and the remainder has been shipped. This important enterprise has long been needed, and everybody is in a good humor at the prospect of its early completion.

The Americus Artesian Well.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Chief Deputy United States Marshal Locke returned from Americus last night. He sold the artesian well, mention of which was made several days ago, to the city of Americus for $325. The citizens of that town will immediately begin to rebore the well, and confidently expect soon to be drinking the pure artesian water. Americus is a plucky town, and never begins an enterprise without carrying it to a successful conclusion.

Personal and Otherwise.

MACON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Colonel I. W. Avery and family are at the Edgerton hotel spending a few days.

Dr. Robert F. Rosser, of Eatonton, was in the city to-day. He has just completed his course of studies at the Baltimore medical college.

Macon's board of aldermen has among its members some of the handsomest men in the city. The body is dignified and prompt in its proceedings, and its members, including the mayor, the clerk, and the chief of police, are noted for their business ability. Macon is the fortunate possessor of a model set of city officials.

The town is overrun with street vendors of patent medicines. When they all occupy the streets at the same time, the rattle of their drums and the loud notes of their fervid oratory recall memories of circus days.

Rev. Father McConville, of the Catholic church in Milledgeville, is in the city to-day.

The commission recently withdrawn from Deputy United States Marshal Henry Clark, has been restored to him. Examination proved his accounts all right.

Mr. F. M. Kimbal, of Jonesboro, has been appointed postal clerk between Atlanta and Macon. He will fill the place recently made vacant by the death of Mr. Bulow Campbell.

Twenty negroes, with crocus sacks full of oranges, attracted attention at the union passenger depot last night. They were returning from Florida to Columbus, having been at work on the Florida Southern railroad.

Colonel C. J. Thornton, of Columbus, was registered at the Edgerton to-day.

Miss Stone, a highly accomplished young lady of Baltimore, leaves the city in the morning for a visit to friends in Atlanta. She has been the guest of Miss Minnie Simpson and Daisy Huff.

Colonel H. R. Jones arrived to-night. He has come to be present at the marriage of his son, Mr. [illegible] Jones, to Miss Ida Rogers to-morrow night.

COLLARS 25C. EACH. SOLID LINEN. TRADE MARK. CUFFS, 40C. PAIR.

COLLARS AND CUFFS BEARING THIS MARK ARE THE FINEST GOODS EVER MADE, BEING All Linen, BOTH Linings AND Exteriors. Ask for them.

PROFESSIONA CARDS.

SAM. B. SPENCER'S LAW OFFICE, Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, Atlanta, Georgia. (The firm of Spencer & Way being dissolved.) Prompt personal attention given to business.

W. F. STEWART, Attorney-at-law, Office 27½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

N. J. Hammond. | J. G. Zachry, | T. A. Hammond.
HAMMOND, ZACHRY & HAMMOND, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 21½ Alabama street, Georgia.

J. C. JENKINS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Room 4, No. 40 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. ANGIER, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Practices in all the Courts, State and Federal. Collections receive prompt and constant attention. Room 22, Gate City National Bank Building. 1y

MISS FREUDENTHAL, M. D. SPECIALIST. Treats all clases of diseases peculiar to woman. Consultation free. Office and dispensary No. 7½ North Broad, Room 5. Hours 9 to 12, 3 to 5 p. m.

G. L. NORRMAN, Architect, Gate City Bank Building, charges the usual fee of 5 per cent for his professional services. Those considering this charge excessive can find a number of cheap architects in the city.

EDMUND G. LIND, F. A. I. A. ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, 63 Whitehall street, over Schumann's Drug Store

L. W. Thomas. R. J. Jordan.
THOMAS & JORDAN, Attorneys at Law. Office over Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

PHILIP B. ROBINSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia Office: Corner of Wall and Peachtree Streets, No. 7 on Second Floor. 3m

J. L. LAWTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 24 CAPITOL BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN L. & G. B. TYE, Attorneys at Law, McDonough, Ga.

Wm. A. Haygood. E. W. Martin.
HAYGOOD & MARTIN, Lawyers, 17½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga Telephone 576.

W. Y. ATKINSON, Attorney at Law, Newnan, Ga.

R. P. LATTNER, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga Office in Bailey building. A general law practice in the State and Federal Courts. Collections receive prompt attention.

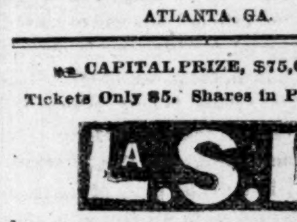
EMORY SPEER, Attorney at Law, Will appear in causes in the State and U. S. Courts except where United States government is a party. Office—Rooms United States Attorney, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. R. Wright. Max Myerhardt. Seaborn Wright.
WRIGHT, MYERHARDT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, Rome, Georgia. Collections a Specialty.

FAY & EICHBERG, ARCHITECTS. 19 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
Tickets Only $5. Shares in Proportion.
L.S.L.
Louisiana State Lottery Com'y

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty fairness and good faith toward all parties and we authorize the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached heir advertisements."



Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of one million dollars—to which a reserve fund of over five hundred and fifty thousand dollars has since beed added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 10, 1885—178th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (all sums of five dollars and upwards by express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Louisiana State Lottery
For Tickets or further information of the above Lottery, address
Dave C Johnstop, Covington, Ky.
Amounts of $5.00 and over, by Express at my expense.

HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE —AND— KAINIT, FOR SALE BY PERRY M. DeLEON. thu sat mon SAVANNAH, GA.

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR "QUEEN PROTECTOR" daisy stocking and skirt supporters, shoulder braces, bustles, bosom forms, dress shields, safety belts, sleeve protectors, etc.; entirely new devices, unprecedented profits; we have 500 agents making $100 monthly. Address, with stamp, E. H. Campbell & Co., 9 So. May st., Chicago. th, sat, tu

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO SELL the new editions of Zell's Encyclopedias. T. Ellwood Zell, Publisher, 47 N. 13th st. Phila.

WANTED—Money.

$2,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR. SECURity, improved real estate worth ten times the sum, located on one of the principal resident streets. Address Interest, this office.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

MILCH COW—BEAUTIFUL "LITTLE TRIM," 3½ to 4 gallons. Call and see her milked, 295 West Peters street.

FOR SALE—ONE 7 AND ONE 8 FEET METAL trimmed show cases, slightly used, Hughes & Law, hatters, 9 Peachtree st,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT OF ground a Mathuseck piano. Apply to E. G. Lind, 63 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN THE NEXT THREE days, Stove and Household Furniture at a bargain. 31 North Pryor.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CAROM billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. tf

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—$30.00—A NINE ROOM TWO STOR[illegible] house. Good neighborhood. Inquire at T[illegible] C. F. H. I. G. P. H. Snook.

FOR RENT—A BARGAIN IS OFFERED TO A prompt paying, permanent tenant in the rental of a nice seven room house on car line, convenient to business. Apply to L. L. Cohen, 13 E. Hunter street. we th fri sat su

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM ON SOUTH BROAD street, about 65 feet deep, good location, possession given immediately. Terms reasonable. Address Store, care Constitution.

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

STORE FOR RENT—FROM AND AFTER THE first day of April next, the large and commodious store and basement situated on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, and now occupied by E. F. Ward, Esq., as a hardware store, will be for rent. Said store being suitable for Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes or Hats, and especially suitable for Sewing Machines. The store will be rented for five years with the privilege of ten years. For particulars apply to Captain R. J. Lowry, at Messrs. Lowry's Bank, or write to the subscriber at this place. Sanford, Fla., February 21st, 1885. Wm. Markham. thu fri sat 2w

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO TRAVELING MEN who visit the towns throughout Georgia to sell a staple article to only one grocer in each town. Good pay to live men. Will not take over 10 minutes time in a town. State line of goods you are handling and firm you represent (if agreeable.) All communications strictly confidential. Address "Staple," Sun office, Baltimore, Md. 3t

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes, $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp, Crown Manufacturing Company, 294 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 39t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

$25,000 TO INVEST ON PURCHASE Money Notes. No money loaned. Apply to Jacob Haas, 8 East Alabama street. tf

WANTED—OLD SILVER AND MUTILATED coins. Highest market price. Schuman's, corner Whitehall and Hunter and Peachtree and Forsyth streets. su tu th tf

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column. tf

IN PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO NICELY FURNished front rooms with board. A limited number table-boarders solicited. Call early, 64 East Mitchell. 3—3

26 CAPITOL AVENUE IS A NEW HOUSE WITH central location, in a quiet neighborhood, modern improvements. The rooms are large and comfortable, and the table neat and well kept. Boarders wanted. 3—5

WANTED—Board.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM WITH BOARD in a private family. State terms. Address X., Constitution Office.

AUCTION SALES.

L. B. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER, 30 PEACHTREE st. Auction sales of clothing, shirts, blankets, boots, shoes, etc., this morning 10 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

FREE—CINDERS FREE. SEND FOR THEM AT Haiman's Plow Factory, Marietta street.

ZACK TAYLOR IS HERE AT 24 W. ALABAMA street, and keeps as of old a first-class stable. Carriages, buggies and horses for hire and for sale, and plenty of room for boarding horses. 3m

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE DISsolved their copartnership by mutual consent this day. G. Kagelmacher, C. Boshard. February 28, 1885. 3t

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND—A FEW THOUSAND DOLlars will be loaned on good security. Address, with full description of security, postoffice box 437. tu..thusun

$1,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR ON CITY real estate; also make short loans on notes and collaterals. Charles C. Nelson, 16½ Whitehall. su tu th

LADIES COLUMN.

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED AND curled by artistic workmen, also kid gloves cleaned. I. Phillips, 13 N. Broad st. tu th su-tf

SOLAR TIP SHOES

Are the CHEAPEST and BEST for CHILDREN. None genuine without trade-mark and "JOHN MUNDELL & Co." on sole of each pair. FIT PERFECTLY, Look Nice, Give Comfort, Outwear others. The 1200 Boys in Girard College, Philadelphia, all WEAR THEM, and their Guardians will have NO OTHER MAKE. GIVE SOLAR TIP SHOES A TRIAL. Sold by all reputable dealers.

"BUSINESS."
$500 TO $5,000 Secures $1,000 TO $10,000

Stock of Machines and EXCLUSIVE CITY or STATE AGENCY for sale of our improved AUTOMATIC SLEEMAN GAS GOVERNORS, Over 7,000 in service. Indorsed by highest mercantile, carporate and expert authorities Over 50 agencies established paying from 50 to 100 per cent on the investment every 60 days. Sales in New York City approximating $500 per day. Aggregate sales over $50,000 for January, 1885. THE NATIONAL GAS-SAVING CO., 21 East Fourteenth St. NEW YOR[illegible] feb28—d1w

RICE
ALL GRADES CHEAPER THAN [illegible] bought elsewhere. WEST BRO[illegible] Savanna[illegible] th sa mon

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principle southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

35,000!

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., February 28, 1885.

We, Edward White, Jr., Bookkeeper, and John H. Whitaker, Pressman, do solemnly swear that the circulation of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION for this week was Thirty-five Thousand (35,000) copies.

EDWARD WHITE, JR.,
JOHN H. WHITAKER.

R. A. HEMPHILL, Notary Public Fulton County

ATLANTA, MARCH 5, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic States at 1 a. m.: Partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, generally northeasterly; slight changes in temperature.

AMONG the things which the old senate left in the lurch was the nomination of James Atkins for the attorneyship of the northern district of Georgia.

MR. RANDALL won glory for himself yesterday by securing the passage of the Grant retirement bill. It was a fitting tribute to the soldiery of the union, and an evidence that the coming democratic administration would perform its whole duty.

IT was a pleasing incident of the inauguration that Mr. Cleveland should have been sworn upon the Bible which his mother gave him when, as a boy, he first went out into the world. Such incidents serve to prove the strong faith which governs the American people.

THE cabinet will be announced to day, but it may be said that its composition is now known to a certainty. The communication which President Cleveland will make to the executive session of the senate to-day will contain the names of Bayard, Manning, Whitney, Endicott, Vilas, Bayard and Garland.

THE two most noted figures in the long procession which filed by the reviewing stand were Generals Lee and Hancock—the one a confederate, the other a federal. It was a mixing of the blue and the gray—a mingling of the notes of Yankee Doodle and Dixie—which bespeaks the harmony of the future.

THE DEMOCRATIC RESTORATION.

After twenty-four years of defeat the democratic party has once more been put in control of the government. It may be well said that a party which survives a quarter of a century of disaster and contumely, is bound together by something stronger than the hope of spoils. There must be some essential principle, lodged in the party's keeping somewhere, something unconquerable and irresistible, that carries it through six national defeats and at last enables it, without patronage or spoilsmen, to wrest victory from a party intrenched in every department of the government, and backed by one hundred and fifty thousand office-holders and countless subsidized henchmen. The blunders of the democratic party have been frequent and grievous. Without the power to enforce a policy by which it might be judged, its opponents had the right to proclaim every crank who assumed to speak in its name its responsible leader.

That it has won a clear and clean victory, despite these things, and polled nearly a million majority of the white votes of the country, increases its responsibility, and establishes it as a permanent force in the administration of the affairs of this republic. It appears to us that there are just three things that the democrats are expected to do, and that they will miss public expectation just so far as the fall short of doing either of them—and that they will go astray just so far as they wander away from the straight path that leads to them:

1st. Honesty should be made the policy of the government. It is the best policy for individuals—in a deeper sense it is the best policy for governments. How far we have wandered from this policy the countless and shameless scandals of the past twenty years tell all too plainly. The departments have been literally honeycombed with corruption. The taint of thieving has pervaded everything from the humblest clerks to the cabinet itself, and suspicion has even invaded the white house. There has been extravagance little less than criminal, and subsidies that were more than criminal. Colossal rings have stolen by evasion no less than actual plundering. The public mind has sickened with the disclosures that came week after week and year after year, and have turned away in disgust from the long and lengthening line of detected thieves. The first duty of the democrats is to change all this. There must be a prompt and positive return to honest ways and honest officials. Every [illegible] must be taught that the public money [illegible] sacred as the money of the private indi[illegible]l. Every ring that has fastened its [illegible] on the public treasury must be shat[illegible] and destroyed. Every subsidized in[illegible] must be shaken out of its feathered [illegible] made to stand flat-footed on the [illegible] honesty must be punished wherever it is caught in high places or in low, and honesty made the test of every application for office. The affairs of the government must be run on business principles, with simple, direct methods, just as any other business is run.

2d. The tariff must be reformed. This reform must be genuine, judicious and wise. It must be positive, but not spiteful. The present tariff is heavier than the needs of the treasury demand, and to that extent it is oppressive—it is unequally distributed, and to that extent is unjust. It should be reduced and equalized—and the democratic party will be false to its promises and to its duty if this is not promptly done. But if this reduction is undertaken in the spirit of certain feather-heads who have assumed to speak for the party on this subject, the party will lose the confidence of the country. Its victory was made possible only after they were choked into silence, and wiser men spoke in their places. As long as the government needs revenue, it should, in our opinion, rely mainly on import duties for that revenue; and as long as these duties must be laid they should be so laid as to foster American industries, maintain the wages of American labor and provide a home-market for American farmers. But there should be no surplus revenue collected. The expenses of the government should be reduced to the very lowest point, and the tariff so reduced to supply this revenue and not a dollar more. To this extent the tariff should be reformed and to this extent and no further, it will be reformed. To maintain the tariff at its present rate would be to oppress the people, by wringing from them surplus millions to be stored in the vaults of the treasury or wasted by subsidy or theft. It will, therefore, be lowered, promptly but wisely, and in accordance with the policy set forth by the democratic platform adopted at Chicago.

3d. The democratic party must give the country a broad, liberal, non-sectional administration. If the late election meant any one thing above all others, that one thing was that the people north and south are sick and tired of the sectional strife and antagonism that has ignobly outlived the war, in which all essential sectional differences were settled. This unmanly passion, fed by fanatics and fanned by demagogues, has obscured the real governmental issues, and divided two brave peoples who fought each other fairly, respected each other fully and really wanted to shake hands and make up. The pestiferous rascals who have kept them apart by misrepresentation and slander, have been rebuked and sent to the rear. It rests with the democratic party now to finish the work of complete reconciliation the people have so nobly begun. It must give the country an administration that will be liberal, broad and national, and will command the same approval in Maine that is given it in Texas. It is in the power of Mr. Cleveland and his advisers to bury forever the prejudice of section that has for forty years estranged our people, and this, if accomplished, will be the chief glory of the restoration. It is needless to say that with all its heart and all its strength the south will hold up the president's hands in this work.

With these reforms made—with dishonest officials routed out and honesty made the policy of the government—with the tariff so lowered as to provide a revenue barely sufficient for the economical administration of the government, and so laid as to foster home industries—with a broad and all-embracing policy established that knows no section, panders to no sectional prejudice and awakes no sectional suspicion—with these things accomplished there is no reason why the democratic rule so auspiciously begun may not be extended indefinitely, and the republic ushered into a glorious and long continued prosperity. So may it be!

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President Cleveland is noteworthy not only because it is the first inaugural delivered by a democratic president since the fourth of March, 1857, but by reason of its inherent characteristics. It is charged with the spirit of the most exalted patriotism. It is the utterance of a man of the most ardent devotion to the institutions of the republic. It is a document that carries with it an evidence of its earnestness, and those who read it to-day, no less than those who heard it delivered in Washington yesterday, must be convinced that while Mr. Cleveland is president the affairs of the government will be administered solely in the interests of the people. The administration will be a democratic administration, but the affairs of the government will be lifted out of the depths of partisanship in which they have been plunged by republican misrule.

President Cleveland reminds the country that every citizen is under as serious obligations to the government as he who has been chosen as its chief magistrate, and he invokes the co-operation of each one, however humble, to aid him in his firm purpose to restore good government. He declares that democratic principles need no apology, their faithful application being the surest guarantee of honest government. They need no apology for their existence, and demand no display of mere partisanship to insure their popularity. He urges an immediate abandonment by men of all parties of that spirit of sectional prejudice and distrust which has done so much to keep alive the passions of the war, to prevent the proper and natural development of the country and to blind the eyes of the people of all sections to the fact that the name of American confers distinction on the citizens of the north, the south, the east and the west.

The new president declares that he will be guided in the discharge of his official duties by a just and unstrained construction of the constitution, and by a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states; and he takes occasion to remind the people that the constitution, the government and all the machinery that has been set in motion thereunder belong exclusively to the people themselves—a fact that republican maladministration has taken pains to ignore.

The government, President Cleveland says, must be economically administered, not only because an important element of justice to the people is to be found in administrative economy, but because an economical government sets an example to each citizen. The president strikes one of the key-notes of genuine democratic policy when he declares that the people should be encouraged by those upon whom they have conferred the dignity of official station, in that plain way of life which promotes honesty and simplicity, thrift and prosperity.

The foreign policy of his administration, President Cleveland states in a few pregnant sentences. It is the policy of independence—the policy of peace—the policy of neutrality—the policy of Washington, Jefferson and Monroe—the policy of honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none.

There is no direct allusion to the silver controversy in the address, but the president declares that the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that "our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of our business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady." On the tariff question he follows the Chicago platform. The interests of the country demand that "our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of the capital invested and the workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste."

The president declares that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation, and pledges his administration to that thorough reform which contemplates treating the Indians honestly and justly, to the end that they be given all the opportunities of education and citizenship.

With respect to civil service reform, President Cleveland reiterates and strengthens the declarations he has already made in behalf of that law, and there is no doubt that he will make an effort to enforce its provisions—an effort that will be distinguished by qualities which have been totally lacking in the efforts of the republican administration, namely, earnestness, honesty and conscientiousness.

Touching the relations of the colored citizens to the government the democratic president utters the sentiments that have been reiterated in the democratic newspapers until they have come to be recognized by the negroes themselves as a definite part of the democratic policy. As the colored citizens of Georgia have been more prosperous, more comfortable and better satisfied than they were under republican rule, so will the colored citizens of the whole country find that a democratic administration is more favorable to the progress and development of their race.

The full text of the address will be found in our news columns. We need not commend it to the careful attention of our readers.

IN MEMORY OF MAJOR CRANE.

A long life of honor and of usefulness will have been lived in vain, if the memory of the late Benjamin E. Crane is not still fresh in the hearts of our people. If he is remembered affectionately and lovingly as he should be the chamber of commerce will be packed to its utmost to-night, when a memorial address of his life and character will be delivered by Hon. Henry Jackson.

The selection of Captain Jackson for this labor of love was a happy one. A gifted orator—eloquent, learned and entertaining—he is particularly fitted to speak understandingly of Major Crane's life and services. A life, so straightforward and honest, and services so patent and effective, are plain to all men; but Captain Jackson knew our dead merchant so closely and so long, that he may well be expected to throw a light on his character in which the world has not yet seen it.

The chamber of commerce should be filled to-night—and we have no doubt it will be!

MR. PRENTICE ROSS and his wife, of Edinboro, Pa., are two very fickle persons. They have been divorced from each other three times, and have just married again. The second divorce was granted because Mrs. Ross contracted a debt for a spool of thread costing six cents. The third divorce was occasioned by the action of Mrs. Ross in running up a grocery bill. As it was well known that Ross was an old miser keeping his wife at starvation point, the town boys took the old fellow and rolled him over in the snow one cold night until he was nearly frozen. The two should make an effort to secure wholesale rates for marriage licenses and divorce decrees if they propose to fool with each other much longer.

THE Albany Medium is probably the smallest daily paper in the world. What the old darkey said of the turkey fits it exactly: "De breed am small, but de flavor am fine."

DR. FELIX ADDLER told his congregation in New York last Sunday that the man who told the truth in all the common affairs of life would be regarded as a candidate for the lunatic asylum. The doctor's sanity has never been seriously questioned.

YESTERDAY the country bade a long farewell to republican misrule and corruption.

THE Hon. Elijah M. Haines appears to be the El Mahdi of the Illinois legislature.

THE editor of the New York World is a first rate politician, but there is danger that he is inclined to push his ability too far. For instance, he wanted Bill Chandler to have a front seat at the inauguration ceremonies so that the people could see him. The editor of the World will discover after awhile that the people deserve more consideration than this. Why should the country have its stomach turned by gazing at Bill Chandler?

THE recent lynchings out west appear to be very satisfying to the republican organs in that section.

THE esteemed Washington Post declares that Brother Blaine is in the most robust health. This speaks well for the artificial climate of Washington. Naturally Blaine is a very sick man.

NEW YORK has as much trouble with her code as with her coachmen.

THE tired paragraphers are working the roller-skating rinks for all they are worth. The season and the theme call for the revival of the Danberry News man.

THE Pacific Mail subsidy job appears to be very lively. It has strong friends in the opera bouffe senate.

"WASHINGTON," says an exchange, "is filling up with strangers," but it is not stated what the strangers are filling up with.

IT must fret your average senator mightily to be elbowed and shoved around when he is trying to fish a ham sandwich from the bottom of a schooner of beer.

THE Philadelphia Press says that Senator Lamar's name is pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. Where did the Press gather this astounding information? The accent is on the second syllable unless it has been changed by an act of congress since day before yesterday.

IN reply to a correspondent, we would state that our navy has quite a number of officers. For instance, there is a full grown rear admiral to every seven marines—seventeen commodores to every rear admiral—and seventy-eight commanders to every commodore.

THE democratic party went into power yesterday in the midst of great enthusiasm. The people appear to know a good thing when they see it.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Subscriber, Elyton, Ala.: What is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty?

It was a treaty made between Great Britian and the United States in 1850, by the terms of which it was provided that any canal built across Nicaragua should be constructed by private capital under the joint protection of Great Britian and this country. To use the language of the treaty the canal was to be one "for the benefit of mankind, upon equal terms to all."

A Pound of Currency.

W. H. M., Augusta, Ga.: How many greenback dollar notes would it take to weigh one pound?

It would take four hundred and fifteen new notes. But as the paper sometimes varies in thickness this weight cannot be considered absolutely reliable.

Cotton in China.

J. B. S., Smithville, Miss.: How long has cotton been cultivated in China?

This is a difficult question to answer. The Chinese claim everything, and generally date back a thousand years or so, but it is the opinion of those who have looked into the matter that cotton was not raised in China earlier than the middle of the fourteenth century.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Pecuniary Straits—How He Came to Write the War Articles.

From the New York Mail and Express.

General Grant and all the members of his family have been—as might have been expected—very reticent as to the privations and anxieties they have suffered since the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward. But the facts communicated to old friends in confidence have been gradually coming to the public without any intentional betrayal of trust anywhere. So much, however, is known, that it occurred to the writer of the communication herewith published that a connected and careful account of General Grant's pecuniary straits would be more satisfactory to the people, and would give a juster view of his situation and of his trials and conduct than the more or less exaggerated stories that are afloat. The communication which follows was written by one whose relations with the Grants have been and are such as to insure the most intimate knowledge of the interesting facts stated. Of course the writer prepared and furnished this communication without the knowledge of any member of the Grant family and without any solicitation on the part of any one connected with the Mail and Express. But so interesting a story will speak for itself. Here it is:

"Four days after the failure of Grant & Ward a Mr. Charles Wood, of Lansingsburg, N. Y., wrote to General Grant, whom he had never seen, offering to lend him $1,000 for his note at twelve months without interest, with option of renewal at same rate. He inclosed a check for $500, 'on account of my share due for services ending about April, 1885.'

"At this time General Grant had absolutely not money for current expenses. Everything he owned in the world had been invested or deposited with Grant & Ward. About $80 in his pocketbook and $130 in cash belonging to Mrs. Grant was what he had to live on. The trust fund had been invested in Wabash securities, and the company at this juncture defaulted payment, while the guarantors, the E. D. Morgan estate, could not pay until the company had defaulted for six months. General Grant accepted the timely offer of Mr. Wood very gratefully.

"About the same time Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, came to General Grant and also insisted on aiding him with a loan of $1,000. The general at first declined to receive the money, but Mr. Romero left the room abruptly, placing the amount on the table. But for these two acts of friendship—one from a man whom General Grant had never seen, the other from a gentleman by no means wealthy—the distress of the general would have been actual. The checks which had been paid out a few days before the failure were of course not met, the payment May 1 on the trust fund was swallowed up by Ward, and there was absolutely for a time no other resource.

"Mrs. Grant, however, had a little house in Washington which she had bought some years before for $7,800, and she was able to sell this in a few weeks for $6,300. A check was at once sent to Mr. Romero for the debt to him, the outstanding checks on Grant & Ward for personal or family expenses were paid, and a little was left for living during the summer. The sons had all been ruined by the failure as absolutely as the father, and two of them, with their families, were obliged for a time to live with him.

"In this emergency the general was asked to write a couple of articles for the Century magazine. He was offered $1,000 for the two, and consented to try his hand at literature. The articles were written and the payment made, and about Christmas the general was able to pay off the pecuniary indebtedness to his friend Mr. Wood, with whom he is still personally unacquainted. The occupation of writing interested him; the story of his old campaigns distracted him from the thoughts of his Wall street troubles; he continued to write, and finally decided to compile his military memoirs. The first volume is complete, and the second nearly so. The work gives details of his early history not previously known, and a graphic picture of life in Ohio before 1839, when he went to West Point. His account of the Mexican war is also extremely interesting, as he was in every battle except Buena Vista, under both Scott and Taylor. The narrative of those campaigns as seen by a lieutenant, who afterwards became the foremost soldier of his time, is said by those who have seen it to be fascinating, even to unmilitary readers, while the sketches of the great generals in both northern and southern armies whom he knew as subalterns is something the like of which has never been written by such an author in all history."

Adulterated Drink.

From the New York Post.

What is the cause of this change in the consequences of strong drink? It is due to the fact that in the days to which I have referred good liquor excited that which was within a man and that in these days the vile composts which men swallow degrade and bring their victims to one bestial level. My observations are not limited to the common people who resort to drinking places, but there has been a change also with the "better classes." The "fine wines" over which we smack our lips do not exhilarate and make witty as they once did. The evil of the present day may be summed up in one word, and that is adulteration. I doubt, at times when so little trouble has been taken to stop this evil by the public authorities, whether the death penalty in cases of murder from strong drink is altogether right. I suppose the theory that drunkenness is no bar to a death sentence was based on the idea that murder was the effect of a cause within a man, that he was excited to kill according to his brutal nature. He was all the time a murderer in his heart. He hated his brother, and his passions only required excitement for their full exercise. I do not believe we can now reason in this way in respect to the effect of maddening drugs. On the contrary, I believe that many a man of kindly nature has been made fit for any deed under such dire influence. In other words, he has acted against his nature and not according to his nature.

Mississippi and Louisiana Rejoice.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Dispatches received here to-night report that salutes in honor of the inauguration of president Cleveland were fired today at various points in this state and Mississippi. A national salute was fired at Vicksburg at noon, and in addition one gun each for the states of New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey.

The New Hampshire Senatorship.

CONCORD, N. H., March 4.—Governor Hale has decided to appoint Hon. Henry W. Blair, whose term expired to-day, United State senator an interim, and will forward his commission to him in Washington tomorrow. Senator Blair's successor will be chosen by the legislature which assembles next June.

THROUGH THE STATE.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN GEORGIA.

The Temperance Fight in Elbert—McGaughley's Terrible Crime—Sudden Death in Savannah—The Augusta Waterworks Question—Other State News of Interest.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Mary Gillson, while standing before a fire in the room of her house to-day, turned suddenly. Her skirts caught fire and in a few minutes her person was in flames. She was fatally burned.

Death From Amputation.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—W. T. McKelvy, the young farmer of Salt Springs who was shot with the trap gun which he had set for a thief who had been stealing his corn, died yesterday after his leg was amputated.

Death of an Aged Lady.

MADISON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Foster, an aged lady, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. A large cortege attended the remains to the depot to-day. She will be buried at Cleveland, Ohio, her native home. Mrs. Foster was eighty-seven years of age.

The East Georgia and Florida.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Hon. A. H. Cox, Harry Hill and the engineer corps left to-night to locate the line of the new East Georgia and Florida road and to obtain land and lumber grants along the proposed line. The success of their mission will result in building the road.

Fire in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—About seven o'clock last night the stables of the Southern express company were entirely consumed by fire. Several residences adjoining caught, but owing to the promptness of our efficient department were saved. The horses fortunately were engaged at the time.

Death From Heart Disease.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—A negro man, James Johnson, walking along South Broad street this afternoon, was seen to suddenly stagger and fall. On being approached it was found that he was dead. A coroner's jury was summoned. A verdict was rendered of death from heart disease.

Marriage in Conyers.

CONYERS, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Married, this evening at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah Turner, Mr. James T. Sheppard, of Stone Mountain, and Miss Nora Turner, of this place. Rev. Mr. Bryant, of Stone Mountain, officiated. The happy couple left on the 4:15 train for Stone Mountain, their future home.

Captain Henderson's Trouble.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Captain Wm. Henderson, of the schooner Julia S. Bailey, was arrested charged with larceny. It appears that he was on a spree, took a frail sister out riding, and purloined her watch. Henderson claims that the woman slipped the watch in his pocket with the object of blackmail. He was required to give bond for examination.

The Augusta Waterworks Question.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—The election to-day ordered by the council on the question of the proposed levy of one-quarter of one per cent to complete the Augusta new waterworks, failed to obtain the necessary two thirds vote by sixty-two votes. The total vote cast was lamentably small, only 720, and amounts to a popular censure or expression of want of confidence in the mayor and council. The result will be disastrous to our new waterworks extension, and unless the council can raise the money in some other way, the work must stop half completed, and the city be hal supplied with water.

McGaughey's Terrible Crime.

MONROE, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—The coroner's inquest held over the body of Mollie McGaughey developed the most horrible murder ever committed in this county. The crime was committed by her husband, Bell McGaughey, who became jealous of his wife. She was cut with a razor about the throat and elsewhere, and was beaten over the head with an ax. Blood and hair was found on the ax. He is in jail under ten yeas sentence to penitentiary for beastiality. There is much talk among the negroes of lynching him.

COLUMBUS CITY POLITICS.

Taxing Whisky-House Drummers—The Electric Light Question.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—At the meeting of city council to-night the cemetery committee was authorized to have a cottage erected in the cemetery for the use of the sexton.

A petition was received by the city council to-night from the wholesale liquor dealers of Columbus asking that $300 special tax be levied on the brokers and traveling salesmen representing the wholesale liquor dealers of other cities selling whisky by the wholesale in Columbus, or that the special tax recently levied on them be repealed. The wholesale dealers here claim that such a measure is necessary to protect them from the competition of outside dealers who come in and sell liquors without being required to pay any tax whatever. The matter was referred to the finance committee. This question involves, in a way, the taxation of drummers.

The question of an electric fire alarm system was discussed by the council. The matter was referred to a committee to report to a called meeting. The temper of the council is strongly in favor of such a system. It will cost about three thousand dollars.

Decoration Day in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 4.—[Special.]—The ladies of the Memorial association met to day to arrange a programme for the 26th of April. It was decided to vary the programme, as the 26th comes on Sunday, and omit the annual oration on Saturday, the 25th. The ladies will repair to the cemetery and decorate the soldiers graves. On Sunday following there will be a procession of all the Sunday schools, each member carrying flowers which will be deposited on the graves. The procession will halt at the grave of General S. Emmes, and brief exercises suitable to the occasion will be held conducted by Rev. Walker Lewis.

The Columbus Postmaster.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Postmaster Sturgis has gone to Washington. It is said that he has a slight hope that he may be able to retain his present position under President Cleveland.

The Americus And Lumpkin Road.

COLUMBUS, GA., March 4.—[Special.]—One of the contractors on the Americus and Lumpkin railroad was in the city to-day, and says the grading will be completed before April first.

Marriage in LaGrange.

LAGRANGE, March 4.—[Special.]—Mr. George D Robertson, of this county, was married at six o'clock yesterday afternoon to Miss Dee Ragland, of LaGrange, Rev. Dr. Richardson officiating.

Shot in the Face.

BUTLER, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—A negro named Aleck McLendon shot himself in the face near Reynolds last night, producing almost instantaneous death. The coroner has gone down to-day to investigate.

Thrown Out of the Buggy.

MADISON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—A serious runaway accident occurred this morning, by which B. D. Perry was thrown from his buggy and badly bruised. The buggy was smashed.

Columbus Cotton Receipts.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Columbus received 1,302 bales of cotton via the river during the month of February.

Postal Changes in Georgia.

Hereafter the mail from Harget to Mountain Hill will leave Tuesdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m., arriving at Mountain Hill at 6:30 a. m. It will leave Mountain Hill Tuesdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m. and arrive at Hargett at 8:30 a. m.

The following postmasters have been commissioned: F. J. Vining, Downville; C. W. Ashley, Ashley; L. B. Henry, Oakdale.

WHISKY IN DeKALB.

A Flaw Supposed to Exist in the Prohibition Election Bill.

DECATUR, March 4.—[Special.]—Hon. W. P. Bond, one of the representatives from our county introduced at the last session of the legislature and had passed a bill entitled, "An act to authorize the citizens of DeKalb county to cast a vote to decide whether intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold in said county," and petitions have been circulated in the county and numerously signed asking the ordinary to order an election as is provided in said act, and much interest is manifested in the matter. The last few days a bombshell has been thrown in the camp by the assertion of a gentleman well posted in law that the bill did not amount to anything, and that if an election is ordered and held, and a majority of votes cast have indorsed on them as provided, "Not allowed" that the third section of the bill defeats their wish, as it provides that if a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be indorsed "not allowed," and so certified by the managers as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the ordinary immediately to give notice thereof in the public gazette in the county, and after said notice the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors in said county shall cease and not be allowed," etc. It is claimed that the manufacturing of liquor would not be a violation of the act, and that selling would not be a violation of it, but it would take the "manufacturing and selling" by the same person to make violation. We have been informed by another gentleman equally as well versed in law as one above referred to, who says the act is all right and that if the election is held and a majority of the votes cast have indorsed on them "not allowed" that there will be no more whisky manufactured or sold in DeKalb county, after the publication required by the ordinary without a violation of law, and the violaters will be punished as provided in said act. Some of the temperance men are in favor of waiting until the legislature meets and have the bill amended; others are in favor of voting on the question as the bill now stands and test the matter in the courts if it is necessary.

THE HANCOCK FARMERS.

A Discussion as to the Greatest Obstacle to Farming.

SPARTA, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—The Farmers' club of Hancock county, after transacting various items of business, each member stated the particular kind of experiment he intended to make this year on the raising of crops. Then the question chosen to be discussed this meeting was called up. It was, "What are the greatest obstacles in the way to success in farming?" This question was supported by Mr. John R. Lewis, who had at a previous meeting suggested it. The discussion which followed lasted over two hours. Mr. Lewis's position was that we need extensive farming rather than the planting on a broad scale, as was successfully practiced before the war. The address most loudly applauded was one by Rev. J. B. Morton, who claimed that idleness was the greatest obsticle to the success of farming. During the session of the club resolutions were offered on the death of the late David Dickson. The club was largely attended.

THE ELBERT RACE.

The Prohibitionists Confident of Saturday's Election.

ELBERTON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—About one thousand persons assembled in the public square to listen to the Hon. W. H. Felton on prohibition Among them were quite a number of ladies. The speaking was in the open air, as no room in town would hold the crowd. For over two hours the speaker held his large audience spell-bound by his eloquence and logical reasoning. A large number of colored people were present, and seemed to appreciate fully the force of his argument, as many of them left wearing the prohibition badge. Notwithstanding the large crowd, no disturbance of a serious nature occured. The result of next Saturday's election is still in doubt. Both sides are working very hard. The prohibitionists are well organized and have a large majority of the young men on their side, and in this county they are the best workers in elections.

Jersey Cattle in Oglethorpe.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Hamilton McWhorter, of this place, has just bought a fine Jersey cow and a six months old Jersey heifer from Captain Hart, of Union Point. Both are of the finest stock, the heifer being sired from Captain Jim Wade's famous cow Tanilla. This is the first introduction of Jersey stock in our midst, and no one can and will make a greater success with them than Mr. McWhorter. They will arrive this evening.

Death of Mrs. Evans.

LAGRANGE, Ga, March 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Evans, widow of the late General T. C. Evans, a prominent citizen of Troup county in ante-bellum days, died at Buena Vista on the 2d instant at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Wisdom, and was interred in the city cemetery here, after appropriate ceremonies, conducted by Rev. P. A. Heard. She was the mother of Captain W. S. Evans, of this city, of the firm of Dunson & Evans.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED.

The Athens foundry to day began working on full time, owing to a press of business.

Alderman Palmer, of Athens, whose resignation was requested for his vote on the cow law, refused to yield.

Mr. Love P. Barnes, of Villa Rica, has his furniture all packed and marked to Atlanta, where he will make his future home.

Mr. John W. Waldrup, of Villa Rica, has associated himself in the grocery business with Mr. Barnes in that place.

There were forty-three interments in the city cemeteries of Columbus during February, of which sixteen were non-residents.

PERSONAL.

HON. ALEX CARTER, of Gainesville, has gone down to take in the exposition.

JUST received one car 600 bunches yellow bananas; also, one car Texas rust proof oats. H. Y. Snow, 65 Broad street.

B. S. BULL and Misses Beulah B., and Mary N. Bull, of Minneapolis, Minn., are at the Kimball.

P. H. MAYO and wife, and Misses Sallie T., and Agnes A. Mayo, of Richmond, Va., have apartments at the Kimball.

AMONG the callers at the governor's office yesterday were Messrs. R. A. Lamar, E. C. Ramsey and F. W. Turk, of Milledgeville, and Dr. Nicolson and Dr. Bizzell, of Atlanta.

BISHOP BECKWITH has been taken sick, and was unable to lecture yesterday at St. Luke's. He will not be able to lecture to-day, either. The bishop will doubtless be out again in a few days.

MR. J. W. HUTCHINSON, formerly proprietor of the Lake Park hotel, Minnetonka, and now proprietor of the Orleans hotel at Spirit Lake, Iowa, and Mr. J. H. Murray, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad, passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Hutchinson is one of the best hotel men in the northwest, and the Orleans is situated in the most pleasant summer climate in America. There is no place that our people can enjoy a summer better, and at a reasonable price than at this hotel.

AT HOTEL WEINMEISTER: J. Darnell, Birmingham, Ala.; E. D. Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. Wolf, New York; A. T. LaDuque, Carnesville, Ill.; G. R. Martin, Madison, Ga.; A. Newman, New York; P. Dohn, Indianapolis; Alex Wallace, Oxanna, Ala.; W. D. Deane, city; Samuel S. Smyth, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. F. Sawyer, Oxanna, Ala.; E. P. Howell, B. S. Walker, Monroe, Ga.; Lawrence Harrison, City; Louis F. Bossard, Cincinnati, O.

AT THE KIMBALL: W. D. Courtney and wife, Miss L. H. Courtney, Richmond, Va.; W. G. Wheeler, F. W. Watkins, New York; Frank Fitch and wife, Rock Run, Ala.; C. Rowell, R. A. Dorsey, Rome, Ga.; J. Sulzbacher, New York; John Hollingsworth, J. W. Scott, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Hunter, Savannah; Max Mayerhardt, Rome, Ga.; W. S. Hesse, Cincinnati; J. B. Feldon, Americus, Ga.; J. E. Molam, Louisville; George P. Hatch, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Ingersoll, Canada; R. T. Cram, Chicago; H. J. Mallam, wife and child, Cincinnati; B. S. Bull, Minneapolis; B. B. Bull, Mary N. Bull, L. F. Newmeyer, Amanda Newmeyer, Miss Bessie Newmeyer, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. Simon and wife, New York; M. F. Anderson, Columbia City, Ind.; J. C. Brown, Ga.; W. B. Thomas, Athens, Ga.; J. T. Holloman, Ga.; A. B. Biscott and daughter, N. H.; Jas. Sterling and wife, W. S. Middleton and wife, Trenton; S. P. Harris, Augusta; J. C. Wost, S. W. Turner, New York; P. C. McGrown, E. S. Upden, United States navy; M. W. Webb, Richmond, Va.; E. D. Norton, New York, Mrs. B. G. Manny and son, Richmond, Va.; Miss Sallie A. Grenham, Richmond, Va.; F. R. Mourish, Cincinnati; E. B. Watts, Philadelphia; John Kelly, Chicago; Miss Helen Rogers, Marietta, Ga.; E. S. Higdan, Birmingham; Matt Strocken, New York; T. Kropp and wife, Cedar Falls, Iowa; W. H. Steams, Brooklyn; G. E. Coleman, Danville, Va.; J. W. Parker, Chicago; C. R. Tompkins, G. H. Fisher, A. Luidheim, J. F. Mabley, New York; John R. Show, Americus, Ga.

THROUGH THE SOUT[H]

CURRENT NEWS FROM NE[IGH]BORING STATES.

From the Potomac to the Rio Grande and th[e] to the Gulf—Short News Notes of Passi[ng] Interest—What is Taking Place all Through the Land of Dixie.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—On account of the [illegible] ling rain since 10 o'clock last night, the [illegible] have been postponed until Saturday, and th[e] tries declared off.

A Negro Charged With a Fearful Cri[me].

HOUSTON, Tex., March 4.—A burly negro n[amed] Gaines Jackson was brought into the city [illegible] the charge of outraging a ten year old child n[amed] Sarah Ann Lewis, his step-daughter. Drs. S[illegible] and Boyles examined the child and gave [illegible] opinion that she had been roughly dealt [illegible] Jackson denies his guilt. The little girl is lying in the stationhouse.

Strike on the Texas and Pacific.

MARSHALL, Texas, March 4.—According t[o] agreement reached at a meeting on Sat[urday] night, all employes of the Texas and Pacific at this place refused to return to work this [morn]ing. No interference has been made yet [illegible] trains, but the strikers announce that, un[less a] satisfactory arrangement is made, all trains [will] be stopped except enough to carry the mails.

Court Week in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 4.—[Special.] [illegible] first United States court ever held in Birmin[gham] convened to-day, Judge Bruce presiding. [illegible] this court circuit, chancery, county, city an[d po]lice courts, the lawyers are kept pretty busy. [illegible] city court, which has concurrent jurisdictio[n] over the county with the circuit court, is [illegible] petual session, and the police court is held [every] day in the week except Sunday.

A Boy Kills and Robs His Bedfellow.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 4.—George H[ughes] about 18 years of age, hailing from Cleve[illegible] started on a tramp through the Cherokee na[tion]. On Friday night last he stopped at Camp [illegible] nine miles from this city. He was assigned [a] room with a man named Pugh, and in the [illegible] got up, knocked his bedfellow in the head w[ith a] billet of wood and robbed him of $85. Pugh [illegible] yesterday. Hughes was arrested at a farm [illegible] four miles from town, just after crawling ou[t of a] corncrib, where he had spent the night.

Belle Boyd's Obstinacy.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 4.—[Special.]—[illegible] Boyd, or Mrs. Hammond, once famous as the [con]federate spy, has been here for some time t[illegible] to get up dramatic entertainments. She [illegible] companied by a young man who appears in [the] role of her second or third husband. Yeste[rday] Mr. Hammond, Belle's deserted husb[and] came here from Dallas and endeavored to o[btain] possession of his children for the purpose o[f pla]cing them in a convent. Belle refused to giv[e up] the children and treated her former lord and [his daugh]ter with signal scorn. The law will probabl[y be] invoked by Mr. Hammond as he is determine[d to] take the children from their mother.

Lawlessness in Florida.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 4.—[Special.]—The [illegible] Sota troubles have been followed by other outr[ages]. There is a strong feeling in favor of taking [the] Abbe murderers from the jail at Pine Level [and] lynching them. Messrs. Riggins, Simpson [and] Upham, residing near Manatee, have been not[ified] to leave the state. In Polk co[unty] a lawyer who was a gallant confederate office[r has] been notified to leave because he has defe[nded] negro clients. The best people are very in[dig]nant, and will make every effort to enforce [the] law. The lawbreakers are not representing [any] political party, but are simply desperadoes.

Millions of Snakes.

EAST ST. LOUIS, March 4.—[Special.]—Profe[ssor] Carpenter, a school teacher of this county, rep[orts] that yesterday when he opened his school room [he] found it full of snakes of various sizes. [illegible] snakes were crawling all about the floor, on [the] desks, the teacher's table, the window sills [and] under the stove. As there was not room eno[ugh] for the snakes and the children, the latter fled [pell] mell from the room. In the pa[nic] many of the children were painfu[lly] bruised. It is supposed that the school house [be]ing at the foot of the bluff the snakes at the [ap]proach of winter crawled down the bluff, and sought refuge under the house. The warm weather of the past few days and the heat of the stove thawed them out, and they crawled through the cracks and holes into the school room.

Whipped by a Woman.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Quite a sensation was c[re]ated by Miss Amelia Cohen, a pretty Jewess, w[ho] cowhided Eugene Levy, a young man employ[ed] in the wholesale dry goods house of B. Low[en]stein & Bros., on Main street. Miss Cohen, who [is] about twenty years of age, was engaged to be m[ar]ried to Mr. Levy, but opposition on the part [of] the relatives of the young man caused [the] breaking of the engagement. This [oc]curred last January, since which you[ng] Levy has been absent from the city at Greenvi[lle], Miss. He returned a few days ago, and ab[out] noon was waited upon by Miss Cohen, who [was] aggrieved at remarks concerning her, alleged [to] have been made by Levy. The young man [at]tempted to explain matters, but Miss Cohen wo[uld] not listen, and drawing a cowhide began to r[ain] blows over the head and shoulders of her for[mer] affianced. Two young men who worked w[ith] Levy aided Miss Cohen by holding Levy wh[ile] Miss Cohen administered the castigation. A[fter] satisfying herself in this manner Miss Cohen [left] the store unmolested and has not been arrested. Young Levy does not care to prosecute her.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

The first term of the United States court e[ver] held in Birmingham, Ala., opened last Mon[day] morning, Judge Bruce presiding.

Weeping Joe Harding, the evangelist, is hold[ing] forth to crowds on the streets of Dallas, Texas.

In Dimmitt county, Texas, last Monday, ei[ght] Americans rode up to Byan's ranch and shot [and] killed two shepherds, afterwards hanging Man[uel] Flores. The outrage was perpetrated because [the] owner of the ranch had refused to aid in the c[ap]ture of Mexican raiders.

Incendiary letters keep the citizens of Gain[es]ville, Texas, in a state of excitement.

Cholera is killing large numbers of hogs [in] James City county, Va.

The wheat crop in Virginia is the most unprom[is]ing since 1866.

The dog law was defeated in the North Carol[ina] legislature last week. Only 24 farmers voted fo[r it] and 19 against it.

At Knoxville, Tenn., last Monday, Mrs. Rich[illegible] Brewer accused Policeman Liston of insulting [her] and making improper advances. She afterwa[rds] admitted that she might be mistaken, and p[ro]posed to compromise for $10.

Mr. B. F. Avery, the great plow manufacturer [of] Louisville, Ky., died last Tuesday.

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I beg to state that this circular was issued wit[h]out conference with me, and there was no agre[e]ment between the authorities of the Virginia a[nd] Tennessee Air-Line and those of the Virgin[ia] Midland railway for change in route. On the co[n]trary, the Virginia Midland railway authoriti[es] have notified the authorities of the Virginia a[nd] Tennessee Air-Line that the Virginia Midla[nd] railway will not form a part of the proposed "B[illegible] Mountain" route; and will not haul the Was[h]ington sleeper via that route after March 15, 18[85]. After said date there will be no sleeping ca[rs] run between Washington and New Orleans via t[he] Virginia Midland, Norfolk and Western and Ea[st] Tennessee, [illegible]nia and Georgia railroads.

Very respectfully,
M. SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.

WHISKY IN DeKALB.

A Flaw Supposed to Exist in the Prohibition Election Bill.

DECATUR, March 4.—[Special.]—Hon. W. P. Bond, one of the representatives from our county introduced at the last session of the legislature and had passed a bill entitled, "An act to authorize the citizens of DeKalb county to cast a vote to decide whether intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured or sold in said county," and petitions have been circulated in the county and numerously signed asking the ordinary to order an election as is provided in said act, and much interest is manifested in the matter. The last few days a bombshell has been thrown in the camp by the assertion of a gentleman well posted in law that the bill did not amount to anything, and that if an election is ordered and held, and a majority of votes cast have indorsed on them as provided, "Not allowed" that the third section of the bill defeats their wish, as it provides that if a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be indorsed "not allowed," and so certified by the managers as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the ordinary immediately to give notice thereof in the public gazette in the county, and after said notice the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors in said county shall cease and not be allowed," etc. It is claimed that the manufacturing of liquor would not be a violation of the act, and that selling would not be a violation of it, but it would take the "manufacturing and selling" by the same person to make violation. We have been informed by another gentleman equally as well versed in law as one above referred to, who says the act is all right and that if the election is held and a majority of the votes cast have indorsed on them "not allowed" that there will be no more whisky manufactured or sold in DeKalb county, after the publication required by the ordinary without a violation of law, and the violaters will be punished as provided in said act. Some of the temperance men are in favor of waiting until the legislature meets and have the bill amended; others are in favor of voting on the question as the bill now stands and test the matter in the courts if it is necessary.

THE HANCOCK FARMERS.

A Discussion as to the Greatest Obstacle to Farming.

SPARTA, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—The Farmers' club of Hancock county, after transacting various items of business, each member stated the particular kind of experiment he intended to make this year on the raising of crops. Then the question chosen to be discussed this meeting was called up. It was, "What are the greatest obstacles in the way to success in farming?" This question was supported by Mr. John R. Lewis, who had at a previous meeting suggested it. The discussion which followed lasted over two hours. Mr. Lewis's position was that we need extensive farming rather than the planting on a broad scale, as was successfully practiced before the war. The address most loudly applauded was one by Rev. J. B. Morton, who claimed that idleness was the greatest obstacle to the success of farming. During the session of the club resolutions were offered on the death of the late David Dickson. The club was largely attended.

THE ELBERT RACE.

The Prohibitionists Confident of Saturday's Election.

ELBERTON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—About one thousand persons assembled in the public square to listen to the Hon. W. H. Felton on prohibition Among them were quite a number of ladies. The speaking was in the open air, as no room in town would hold the crowd. For over two hours the speaker held his large audience spell-bound by his eloquence and logical reasoning. A large number of colored people were present, and seemed to appreciate fully the force of his argument, as many of them left wearing the prohibition badge. Notwithstanding the large crowd, no disturbance of a serious nature occured. The result of next Saturday's election is still in doubt, both sides are working very hard. The prohibitionists are well organized and have a large majority of the young men on their side, and in this county they are the best workers in elections.

Jersey Cattle in Oglethorpe.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Hamilton McWhorter, of this place, has just bought a fine Jersey cow and a six months old Jersey heifer from Captain Hart, of Union Point. Both are of the finest stock, the heifer being sired from Captain Jim Wade's famous cow Tanilla. This is the first introduction of Jersey stock in our midst, and no one can and will make a greater success with them than Mr. McWhorter. They will arrive this evening.

Death of Mrs. Evans.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Evans, widow of the late General T. C. Evans, a prominent citizen of Troup county in ante-bellum days, died at Buena Vista on the 2d instant at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Wisdom, and was interred in the city cemetery here, after appropriate ceremonies, conducted by Rev. P. A. Heard. She was the mother of Captain W. S. Evans, of this city, of the firm of Dunson & Evans.

STATE SPECIALS CONDENSED.

The Athens foundry to day began working on full time, owing to a press of business.

Alderman Palmer, of Athens, whose resignation was requested for his vote on the cow law, refused to yield.

Mr. Love P. Barnes, of Villa Rica, has his furniture all packed and marked to Atlanta, where he will make his future home.

Mr. John W. Waldrup, of Villa Rica, has associated himself in the grocery business with Mr. Barnes in that place.

There were forty-three interments in the city cemeteries of Columbus during February, of which sixteen were non-residents.

PERSONAL.

HON. ALEX CARTER, of Gainesville, has gone down to take in the exposition.

JUST received one car 600 bunches yellow bananas; also, one car Texas rust proof oats. H. Y. Snow, 65 Broad street.

B. S. BULL and Misses Beulah B., and Mary N. Bull, of Minneapolis, Minn., are at the Kimball.

P. H. MAYO and wife, and Misses Sallie T., and Agnes A. Mayo, of Richmond, Va., have apartments at the Kimball.

AMONG the callers at the governor's office yesterday were Messrs. R. A. Lamar, E. C. Ramsey and F. W. Turk, of Milledgeville, and Dr. Nicolson and Dr. Bizzell, of Atlanta.

BISHOP BECKWITH has been taken sick, and was unable to lecture yesterday at St. Luke's. He will not be able to lecture to-day, either. The bishop will doubtless be out again in a few days.

MR. J. W. HUTCHINSON, formerly proprietor of the Lake Park hotel, Minnetonka, and now proprietor of the Orleans hotel at Spirit Lake, Iowa, and Mr. J. H. Murray, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad, passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Hutchinson is one of the best hotel men in the northwest, and the Orleans is situated in the most pleasant summer climate in America. There is no place that our people can enjoy a summer better, and at a reasonable price than at this hotel.

AT HOTEL WEINMEISTER: J. Darnell, Birmingham, Ala.; E. D. Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. Wolf, New York; A. T. LaDuque, Carnesville, Ill.; G. R. Martin, Madison, Ga.; A. Newman, New York; P. Dohn, Indianapolis; Alex Wallace, Oxanna, Ala.; W. D. Deane, city; Samuel S. Smyth, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. F. Sawyer, Oxanna, Ala.; E. P. Howell, B. S. Walker, Monroe, Ga.; Lawrence Harrison, City; Louis F. Bossard, Cincinnati, O.

AT THE KIMBALL: W. D. Courtney and wife, Miss L. H. Courtney, Richmond, Va.; W. G. Wheeler, F. W. Watkins, New York; Frank Fitch and wife, Rock Run, Ala.; C. Rowell, R. A. Dorsey, Rome, Ga.; J. Sulzbacher, New York; John Hollingsworth, J. W. Scott, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Hunter, Savannah; Max Mayerhardt, Rome, Ga.; W. S. Hesse, Cincinnati; J. B. Feldon, Americus, Ga.; J. E. Molam, Louisville; George P. Hatch, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Ingersoll, Canada; R. T. Cram, Chicago; H. J. Mallam, wife and child, Cincinnati; B. S. Bull, Minneapolis; B. B. Bull, Mary N. Bull, L. F. Newmeyer, Amanda Newmeyer, Miss Bessie Newmeyer, Minneapolis, Minn.; S. Simon and wife, New York; M. F. Anderson, Columbia City, Ind.; J. C. Brown, Ga.; W. B. Thomas, Athens, Ga.; J. T. Holloman, Ga.; A. B. Biscott and daughter, N. H.; Jas. Sterling and wife, W. S. Middleton and wife, Trenton; S. P. Harris, Augusta; J. C. Wost, S. W. Turner, New York; P. C. McGrown, E. S. Upden, United States navy; M. W. Webb, Richmond, Va.; E. D. Norton, New York, Mrs. B. G. Manny and son, Richmond, Va.; Miss Sallie A. Grenham, Richmond, Va.; F. R. Mourish, Cincinnati; E. B. Watts, Philadelphia; John Kelly, Chicago; Miss Helen Rogers, Marietta, Ga.; E. S. Higdan, Birmingham; Matt Strocken, New York; T. Kropp and wife, Cedar Falls, Iowa; W. H. Steams, Brooklyn; G. E. Coleman, Danville, Va.; J. W. Parker, Chicago; C. R. Tompkins, G. H. Fisher, A. Luidheim, J. F. Mabley, New York; John R. Show, Americus, Ga.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

CURRENT NEWS FROM NEIGHBORING STATES.

From the Potomac to the Rio Grande and the Ohio to the Gulf—Short News Notes of Passing Interest—What is Taking Place all Through the Land of Dixie.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—On account of the drizzling rain since 10 o'clock last night, the races have been postponed until Saturday, and the entries declared off.

A Negro Charged With a Fearful Crime.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 4.—A burly negro named Gaines Jackson was brought into the city jail on the charge of outraging a ten year old child named Sarah Ann Lewis, his step-daughter. Drs. Stuart and Boyles examined the child and gave their opinion that she had been roughly dealt with. Jackson denies his guilt. The little girl is now lying in the stationhouse.

Strike on the Texas and Pacific.

MARSHALL, Texas, March 4.—According to an agreement reached at a meeting on Saturday night, all employes of the Texas and Pacific shops at this place refused to return to work this morning. No interference has been made yet with trains, but the strikers announce that, unless a satisfactory arrangement is made, all trains will be stopped except enough to carry the mails.

Court Week in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 4.—[Special.]—The first United States court ever held in Birmingham convened to-day, Judge Bruce presiding. With this court circuit, chancery, county, city and police courts, the lawyers are kept pretty busy. The city court, which has concurrent jurisdiction all over the county with the circuit court, is of perpetual session, and the police court is held every day in the week except Sunday.

A Boy Kills and Robs His Bedfellow.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 4.—George Hughes, about 18 years of age, hailing from Cleveland, started on a tramp through the Cherokee nation. On Friday night last he stopped at Camp creek, nine miles from this city. He was assigned to a room with a man named Pugh, and in the night got up, knocked his bedfellow in the head with a billet of wood and robbed him of $85. Pugh died yesterday. Hughes was arrested at a farmhouse four miles from town, just after crawling out of a corncrib, where he had spent the night.

Belle Boyd's Obstinacy.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 4.—[Special.]—Belle Boyd, or Mrs. Hammond, once famous as the confederate spy, has been here for some time trying to get up dramatic entertainments. She is accompanied by a young man who appears in the role of her second or third husband. Yesterday Mr. Hammond, Belle's deserted husband, came here from Dallas and endeavored to obtain possession of his children for the purpose of placing them in a convent. Belle refused to give up the children and treated her former lord and master with signal scorn. The law will probably be invoked by Mr. Hammond as he is determined to take the children from their mother.

Lawlessness in Florida.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 4.—[Special.]—The Sara Sota troubles have been followed by other outrages. There is a strong feeling in favor of taking the Abbe murderers from the jail at Pine Level and lynching them. Messrs. Riggins, Simpson and Upham, residing near Manatee, have been notified to leave the state. In Polk county a lawyer who was a gallant confederate officer has been notified to leave because he has defended negro clients. The best people are very indignant, and will make every effort to enforce the law. The lawbreakers are not representing any political party, but are simply desperadoes.

Millions of Snakes.

EAST ST. LOUIS, March 4.—[Special.]—Professor Carpenter, a school teacher of this county, reports that yesterday when he opened his school room he found it full of snakes of various sizes. The snakes were crawling all about the floor, on the desks, the teacher's table, the window sills and under the stove. As there was not room enough for the snakes and the children, the latter fled pell mell from the room. In the panic many of the children were painfully bruised. It is supposed that the school house being at the foot of the bluff the snakes at the approach of winter crawled down the bluff, and sought refuge under the house. The warm weather of the past few days and the heat of the stove thawed them out, and they crawled through the cracks and holes into the school room.

Whipped by a Woman.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Quite a sensation was created by Miss Amelia Cohen, a pretty Jewess, who cowhided Eugene Levy, a young man employed in the wholesale dry goods house of B. Lowenstein & Bros., on Main street. Miss Cohen, who is about twenty years of age, was engaged to be married to Mr. Levy, but opposition on the part of the relatives of the young man caused a breaking of the engagement. This occurred last January, since which young Levy has been absent from the city at Greenville, Miss. He returned a few days ago, and about noon was waited upon by Miss Cohen, who felt aggrieved at remarks concerning her, alleged to have been made by Levy. The young man attempted to explain matters, but Miss Cohen would not listen, and, drawing a cowhide began to rain blows over the head and shoulders of her former affianced. Two young men who worked with Levy aided Miss Cohen by holding Levy while Miss Cohen administered the castigation. After satisfying herself in this manner Miss Cohen left the store unmolested and has not been arrested as young Levy does not care to prosecute her.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

The first term of the United States court ever held in Birmingham, Ala., opened last Monday morning, Judge Bruce presiding.

Weeping Joe Harding, the evangelist, is holding forth to crowds on the streets of Dallas, Texas.

In Dimmitt county, Texas, last Monday, eight Americans rode up to Ryan's ranch and shot and killed two shepherds, afterwards hanging Manuel Flores. The outrage was perpetrated because the owner of the ranch had refused to aid in the capture of Mexican raiders.

Incendiary letters keep the citizens of Gainesville, Texas, in a state of excitement.

Cholera is killing large numbers of hogs in James City county, Va.

The wheat crop in Virginia is the most unpromising since 1866.

The dog law was defeated in the North Carolina legislature last week. Only 24 farmers voted for it, and 19 against it.

At Knoxville, Tenn., last Monday, Mrs. Richard Brewer accused Policeman Liston of insulting her and making improper advances. She afterwards admitted that she might be mistaken, and proposed to compromise for $10.

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Very respectfully,
M. SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.

General Toombs' Eyes.

General Robert Toombs was in the city yesterday, accompanied by his nephew and Mr. Dudley Dubose. General Toombs has been troubled very much of late by a cataract in one of his eyes, and came to consult with Dr. Calhoun concerning it. The doctor says an operation will be necessary, and General Toombs will in a few days return to the city in order that Dr. Calhoun may make the operation. He will stop at the Kimball.

Vick's Floral Guide.

Attention is called to the advertisement of James Vick, the famous American florist at Rochester, New York. Mr. Vick is thoroughly reliable. He has long done business with the southern people, and they have no complaint to make against him.

The Artesian Well.

At midnight the artesian well was 1,459 feet deep.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HOWELL—The funeral services of the late William H. Howell will occur this morning at ten o'clock at the residence of Mr. Evan P. Howell, in West End, from whence the body will be taken for burial to Oakland cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall treet New York

Drs. BETTS & BETTS,

Medical and Surgical Dispensary.

33½ WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is the oldest, most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and has secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the System.

☞ Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal losses, night Emissions, losses of vital power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blue before the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—☞ Safely, permanently and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis a disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysiphelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

DRS. B. & B. Address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treatad. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to Health. Enclose stamp.
Address, W. H. BETTS, M. D.,
d&wky 33½ Whitehall St. Atlanta Ga

☞ Full line of Shafting and Pulleys at bottom prices. Agents for the Boston Blowers. Steam Pumps of all grades. Engineers' Supplies.

S. H. VENABLE, W. H. VENABLE, G. W. FOSTER.

OFFICE OF

S. H. VENABLE & CO.,

9½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF contract work such as Masonry, Earth Excavating, Street Paving, furnishing and sitting Curbing Flagging and putting down Concrete Pavements. Will also furnish all kinds of cut and uncut Granite for building purposes.

Special attention paid to furnishing Granite Blocks for street paving throughout the union on short notice.

3,000 yards Lynch's quarry building Stone for sale on bank or deliver ed. dtf

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

A Household Treasure.

Says a shrewd writer, "only let a wife know she is precious to her husband, and she will be to him and to her children a well-spring of happiness." There is good sense in this. And there is good sense in preserving your wife's health so that she may be happy. Many women are cruelly run down by work and worry; but hardly any are beyond the power of Brown's Iron Bitters to restore. Mrs. L. D. Hamilton, Bedford, O., says, "I derived permanent good from using Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic for general debility."

PRIVATE

Chronic & Nervous Diseases, Quick, Sure Cures. ☞ A written guarantee given in every case undertaken. Established 1851. ☞ Send two stamps for Celebrated Medical Works, Free. Call or write. F. D. CLARKE, M. D. No. 250 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cotton Mill For Sale or Rent.

THE COTTON MILL KNOWN AS THE BATON Rouge Yarn Co., situated in the Louisiana state penitentiary at Baton Rouge. It contains 200 looms, and all machinery necessary to operate same, also all machinery complete necessary to run it as a yarn mill. It is run by a Harris Corliss engine, latest improved, consumes about 30 boxes coal in a twelve hour run. The building is a large three story brick, well ventilated. Can get plenty of labor here, skilled in the manufacture of yarn. The mill was run only a short while ago as a yarn mill, and produced from 20,000 to 25,000 pounds per week. Can be bought or rented on the most reasonable terms. Apply to
T. L. AIREY & CO.,
New Orleans, La.,
Or WM. GARIG,
Baton Rouge, La.
jan15—d60d

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Rose Bud Niels.

ALL KINDS OF CUTFLOWERS, DESIGNS, Bouquets, etc. Telephone No. 2.

EDWARD WACHENDORFF,
su thulm West Simpson Street.

ROUGH ON WHISKY.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DRUNKENNESS

OR THE LIQUOR HABIT.

Effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the persons taking it as it is tasteless and odorless. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. It is absolutely harmless. CIRCULARS FREE. Prepared by the Golden Specific Co., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE BY

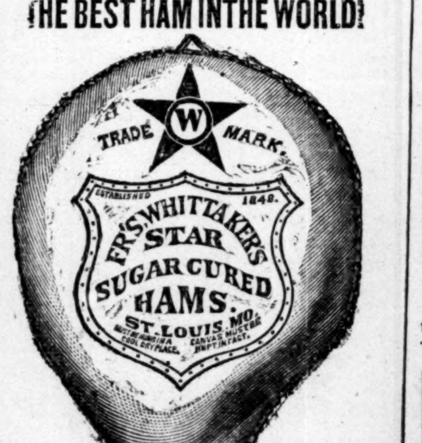
MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER
Druggists,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis.

MRS. LULU BARRICK VS. B. F. BARRICK—Action for divorce, Fulton superior court, Spring term, 1884.—It appearing to the court that the defendant, B. F. Barrick, is a non-resident of this state, and was at the time this libel was filed, it is ordered by the court that he be served in said cause by the publication of this order in The Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette published in this county, once a month for four months. This December 4, 1884.
W. R. HAMMOND, J. S. C. A. C.
HOKE & BURTON SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
A true extract from the minntes of Fulton superior court, December 4th, 1884.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C
dec 5. feb5 jan5, mar 5.

THE BEST HAM IN THE WORLD!



WHITTAKER'S
STAR BRAND,
SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Are the most tender, delicious and appetizing. Warranted sweet, juicy and not salty.

Sold by Messrs. PARK & TILFORD and ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, New York; E. J. CRIPPEN & CO., Philadelphia. A. M. & J. SOLARI and CLARK & MEADER, New Orleans. JAMES HICKSON, Chicago. BREEZE & LOUGHRAN, San Francisco, Cal. And leading grocers in all parts of the United States, China, Japan, Australia, and the principal countries of Europe.

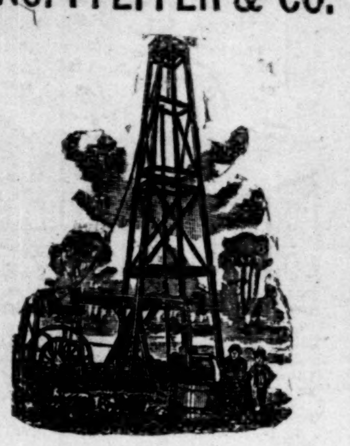
Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard, Family Pork shipped all over the world. If your storekeepers do not keep our goods send orders direct to

FRANCIS WHITTAKER & SONS,
ST. LOUIS, MO
Established 1848.

P. S.—All our Hams and Bacon are Branded on the skin side with a W in a five pointed Star, which is our trade mark. (See cut above.) Beware of Imitations.

JNO. F. PFEFFER, C. CRESHOWER, M. HOLDEN

JNO. PFEFFER & CO.



Artesian Wells.

Oil, Gas and Water Works Contractors.

ALL DESCRIPTION OF TUBE WELLS MADE.

Deep Wells a Specialty.

No. 15 Public Landing, CINCINNATI, O

G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.
J. C. Williams & Co.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents.

National Wire

—AND—

IRON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Fence, Roof Cresting

—AND—

BUILDERS' SPECIALTIES,

Detroit, Mich.

SUCH STATEMENTS

—AS THIS—

CARRY WEIGHT!

Mr. Bonner lives in Macon and no one is better known than he. Strangers can rely upon the statement he makes:

In August, 1881, it was discovered that my son's wife was in the last stages of consumption. She was coughing incessantly, and times would discharge quantities of pus from her lungs, could not sleep or retain anything on her stomach, and we thought it only a question of time when life would be compelled to give way to the fell destroyer. After all other remedies failed, we got

Brewer's Lung Restorer

And began it in very small doses, as she was very weak. She soon began to improve; continued the remedy and was restored to life and health, and is to-day better than she has ever been before. I regard her restoration as nearly a miracle, for which she is indebted to BREWER'S LUNG RESTORER.
R. W. BONNER,
Macon, Ga.

Brewer's Lung Restorer

Is a purely vegetable preparation, containing no opium, morphine, bromide or other poisonous substance.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
deod&weowtf. Macon, Ga.

Free TRIAL. Send for NERVITA, a certain cure for Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, from any cause. Trial package mailed for 12 cts to pay postage etc. DR. A. G. OLIN, BOX 242, CHICAGO, ILL.

CLARENCE ANGIER............A. L. WALDO

NEW FIRM.

INSURANCE

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED OURselves under the firm name of Angier & Waldo for the purpose of conducting the Fire and Life Insurance business in Atlanta and vicinity. The companies represented by us are old, strong, prompt and reliable. Their total assets over fifty millions of dollars. The public may rely on our immediate and careful attention to any businrss intrusted to us. We take the same interest in settling an honest loss as in collecting the premium.
ANGIER & WALDO,
Room 22 Gate City Nat. Bank Building.
Orders by telephone, No. 373, promptly attended to. Jan. 26, 1885.

BRICKS!

THE HYDRAULIC

PRESS BRICK CO.

ST LOUIS, MO.

Make a Specialty of Ornamental & Plain

Red Front Pressed Brick,

Manufacturing Annually over

TEN MILLIONS.

They guarantee that the quality, finish and Color, are unsurpassed, if not unequalled by any other bricks made in the United States.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1885.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until four p.m. of April 11, 1885, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department in the State of Georgia from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1888. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

FRANK HATTON,
Postmaster General.
thur

HOLMES' SURE CURE
MOUTH WASH and DENTIFRICE

Cures Bleeding Gums, Ulcers, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Cleanses the Teeth and Purifies the Breath; used and recommended by leading dentists. Prepared by DRS. J. P. & W. R. HOLMES, Dentists, Macon, Ga. For Sale by all druggists and dentists.

PETER LYNCH,
AT HIS OLD STAND
95 Whitehall Street,

Is just receiving and has on hand in addition to his large and varied stock the following goods for the

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Nuts of all kinds. American and Imported

WINES AND LIQUORS

—JUST RECEIVED FOR HOT PUNCHES—

1 Cask Wise's Irish Whisky,
1 Cask Ramsey's Scotch Whisky.

—FOR CULINARY AND TABLE PURPOSES—
1 Cask Very Fine Port Wine,
1 Cask Very Fine Sherry Wine,
1 Cask Very Fine Madeira Wine.

Also all kinds of Wines for Cooking Purposes. A few more bushels Rye and Barley Seed just received. Will have his stock seed Irish Potatoes and fresh Garden Seeds by the 1st January, 1885.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Georgia, December 19, 1884.

WALL PAPER.

LEWIS VOIGHT & SON,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PAPER HANGINGS

—AND—

WINDOW SHADES.

STORE AND OFFICE,	WAREHOUSE,
203 & 205 Central Ave.	238 & 243 West 7th St.
COR. OF LONGWORTH ST.	FEW DOORS W. OF CENT. AVE.

CINCINNATI, O.

Sample Books and Price Lists of Shades and Paper sent upon request.

Being members of American Manufacturers Association of U. S., our prices on all goods are same as Eastern market. By purchasing of us you save time and freight.

jan20—d3m

HOTEL WINDSOR

—AND—

Hotel Windsor Restaurant.

Opposite U. S. Government Building, Exposition Grounds.

Corner St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La.

THIS NEW ELEGANT HOTEL AND RESTAURANT has the modern improdements, contains 500 sleeping rooms, has a capacity for sleeping and feeding 1,500 people per day. Is well located, both as for health and convience for people visiting the great World's Exposition now being held here. Two lines of cars pass the hotel for down-town every minute. Rate both for hotel and restaurant reasonable.

JAS. LEONARD, Manager of Restaurant. GEO. M. TILTON; Manager of Hotel.
thur sat mon

GRAINS OF HEALTH

DR. FRANCK'S GENUINE GRAINS DE SANTE.—The best remedy against Migraine, Constipation and Congestion, may be recognised by having the words GRAINS DE SANTE DU DR. FRANCK printed in four colors on a Blue Box. Those contained in a red or any other colored box are imitation. PH. LEROY, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y., and at all Chemists.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY CONSENT AND AGREE THAT MY wife, Sarah J. Purtell, may become a free trader as she has been one for the past ten years with my consent, and her acquisitions are hers of right, and she has a perfect right to invest them as she pleases and do what she chooses with them without my consent or approval, and such right has existed for more than ten years last past. This January 22, 1885. E. C. PURTELL.

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DIAMONDS,

JUST RECEIVED

NEW JEWELRY

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and inspect our stock.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
Jewelers,
31 WHITEHALL STREET

OVERCOATS

WINTER SUITS!

—I am Determined to—

CLOSE OUT

My stock of above Goods, and will

Convince Anyone

Of the fact who will see

THE GOODS AND PRICES

I MEAN BUSINESS!

COME AND SEE ME.

A. B. ANDREWS,

NO. 16 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

REMOVAL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

A. P. Stewart & Co.

I SHALL VACATE THE PREMISES No. 9 WHITEhall street, on 1st of March, and in the meantime offer great bargains in the line of

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves,
Ranges, Furnaces,
Lard Cans,
Oil Tanks,

Oil Cans, Tubs, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Toilet Sets, Buckets, Wooden and Metal, Ice Cream Freezers, Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens, Kitchen Tin and Brass Ware, Coffee etc. Also, an extensive assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Chandeliers, Bibcocks, Globe Valves, Piping of all kinds, Bath Tubs, Water-closet Fixtures. Galvanized Iron Ware, together with everything in the of House Furnishing Goods.

Don't forget the sign of the

"BIG DOG," 9 Whitehall St.

5thp R. H. KNAPP, Assignee.

IRONCLAD NOTES,

WITH MORTGAGE CLAUSE, AND WAIVING all homestead rights and exemptions, and the garnishment of wages,

PRONOUNCED BEST NOTE

in existence, sent postpaid 100 in a book upon receipt of sixty cents, or a book of 50 notes upon receipt of thirty-five cents. Address
THE CONSTITUTION,
d& wk tf Atlanta, Ga.

DIAMONDS

FINE

JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES and Lowest Prices.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
FACTORY & SALESROOM,
ATLANTA, GA.

EDDYSTONE SOLUBLE GUANO.

MANUFACTURED BY

CLARK'S COVE GUANO CO.,

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

PAID UP CAPITAL $500,000.

JOHN M. GREEN, Manager.

ATLANTA, GA.

NOTHING BETTER SOLD IN THE SOUTH.

Correspondence with dealers solicited. Shipments promptly made. Stocks in different ports. Now is your time to order.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

A beautiful work of 150 pages, Colored Plate, and 1000 illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of Seeds and Plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order. It tells what you want for the Garden, and how to get it instead of running to the grocery at the last moment to buy whatever seeds are left over, meeting with disappointment after weeks of waiting.

BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS AT HEADQUARTERS.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 32 pages, a Colored Plate in every number, and many fine illustrations. Price, $1.25 a year; Five copies for $5. Specimen numbers 10 cts; 3 trial copies 25 cts. We will send to one address Vick's Magazine and any one of the following publications at the prices named below—really two magazines at the price of one—Century, $4.50; Harper's Monthly, $4.00; St. Nicholas, $3.50; Good Cheer, $1.25; or Wide Awake, Good Cheer, and Vick's Magazine for $5.00.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Just Praise, or no Praise.

Atlanta is designated to become ere many years, the Chicago of the southern states. It is not only the great railroad center of the south, but as a manufacturing city, it has hardly an equal in the whole southern states. Last Monday, the writer had the pleasure of visiting one of the greatest industries in the city—the dispensatory of Swift's Specific Co.

We were treated with extreme kindness by the employes, who personally conducted us through the many different departments of the great establishment. Underneath, in the basement of the building, is found the engine, of immense power which is used to run the machinery in the building; off in a side room is stored a large quantity of roots, which negroes are busily employed cutting into small pieces, which are placed in a mill that grinds them into small bits; after this they are placed in a press, (similar to large cider presses) which has a capacity of several thousand tons pressure, which presses the substance from the roots; after this it passes through other processes until it is ready for the bottling department, which is located in a room above. In that department many hands are busy working, washing and filling the bottles, which, when filled and labeled, are packed in cases containing one dozen bottles each. Next to the storage room. Oh! what a sight! thousands of cases awaiting shipment, going not only to nearly every state and territory in the union, but to foreign countries as well, for even over the seas the S. S. S. is meeting with a demand.

Next is the office, where we were shown thousands of certificates from statesmen, judges, lawyers, doctors, editors, etc., in fact from some of the representative men of our union—all speaking in praise of the valuable remedy, S. S. S.

It does seem strange to us that people who are afflicted could doubt the superior merits of this remedy after reading only a few of the letters.

Among the letters in particular, we read several from reliable parties stating that they had been [illegible] of cancer by using S. S. S., after trying every other known remedy, which had failed. We cannot see why people will patronize quack doctors and pay them from $100 to $1,000 for professional services which do not cure them, when for $1 per bottle they can purchase S. S. S., which has cured others, and which will cure them.

This is no paid advertisement, but one which is given free to what we consider a remedy which should be in the homes of all the afflicted, not only in this state, but in the world. Before closing we wish to state to our readers that we are satisfied that this great remedy will cure all diseases that the proprietors claim it will, and we would advise all afflicted to give it a trial.—Temperance Advocate, Feb. 20, 1885.

Scrofula for 30 Years.

I have had a most distressing case of inherited scrofula for the last thirty years, which has been under treatment of many of our best known physicians without any visible effect, but was relieved by the use of Swift's Specific. I am sure if any one will give this medicine a patient, faithful trial it will give them the same relief, for my case was regarded almost hopeless by many. Of course, it would not take the same time or quantity for a younger person or the disease in earlier stages. Even if it did not positively cure (which is almost impossible in cases of inherited affliction), it will give you renewed strength, flesh and vitality, even although reduced to a "confirmed invalid" as was my condition.

For children who are weak, subject to colds, especially those inclined to catarrh, or for any skin eruption, I consider it infallible. As a general household remedy, it is unequalled. I wish it was in my power to do justice to this wonderful medicine. It has done so much for me, I feel I can never repay my debt of gratitude.

A LADY OF ATHENS.

I certify that the above was written by a lady whom I have known for years—of high social position, and one whose statements merit a careful consideration. C. W. LANE.

Athens, Ga., February 20, 1885.

Dry Tetter Cured.

I have been afflicted with a disease termed Dry Tetter, and have applied various remedies, but to no permanent good. I saw an advertisement announcing that Swift's Specific had cured Mr. James Lunning, of Louisville, Ky., of this terrible disease. I procured thirteen bottles at once and began its use. At the end of seven months there was not the least sign of tetter on my person, nor has there been a single symptom of its return up to date. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend Swift's Specific to all who are afflicted with this painful disease. I am very thankful that I ever heard of Swift's Specific. It has brought health and happiness to my home. S. W. PEAK.

Winchester, Scott Co., Ill., February 19, 1885.

A Statement.

Mr. T. L. Anderson, a prominent business man of Temple, Texas, under date of February 18, 1885, writes:

"I can certify without hesitation that the medicine known as Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier I have ever used."

From a Well Known Minister.

Rev. W. R. Kirk, a prominent member of the Alabama conference of the M. E. church, south, who has been a sufferer for many years from rheumatism, and was compelled to abandon his ministerial work in consequence thereof, writes under date of February 19th, 1885:

"Through your valuable medicine (S. S. S.) I was enabled to resume pastoral work in our conference last fall, and was assigned to LaFayette (Ala.) station."

Blood Taint.

I was suffering from Blood Poison and Mercurial Rheumatism, and had spent $500 for treatment with no benefit, and it seemed that I was doomed to die. Caught at Swift's Specific as a drowning man would at a straw, and it has saved me from a horrible death, and cured me sound and well. It is the greatest medicine in the world.

C. H. SMILEY, Quincy, Ill.

Spring

Is to many the most beautiful season of the year, but to others it brings troubles in the shape of eruptions, blotches, ulcers, itchings, etc. We offer to all such the only purely vegetable, reliable and safe remedy to force out all this poison. It is nature's remedy, prepared from the roots of the forests, and nothing in its composition comes from the apothecary or chemists' shop. Do not take mercury and potash mixtures for these complaints, for they are as bad or worse than the diseases. Swift's Specific roots out the poison and eliminates it through the pores of the skin.

Mr. B. W. Collier, Indian Spring, Ga., says: "For ten or twelve years I had an ugly eating sore on my face which has been entirely cured by Swift's Specific, not even leaving a scar to mark [illegible]."

[illegible] on Blood and Skin Diseases [illegible] Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, [illegible]

CORNERING BEN BUTLER.

Discrepancies in His Accounts While President of the National Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The military committee of the house has made some important discoveries in connection with the management of the national soldiers' home at the time General B. F. Butler was president and treasurer of the institution. The nature of the discoveries have been communicated to General Butler and an explanation asked for. His first reply was in the nature of falling behind his financial agent and saying he had furnished statements which he (Butler) supposed were correct. Butler then furnished a statement of his accounts, dated February 11, in which an error of $10,000 was discovered in the footings. Other errors were also found. The report of the committee, which has been drawn up, charges that for the year 1872 General Butler received $23,868 more than he accounted for. That previous to 1876 the amount of funds of the home invested by General Butler, the treasurer, in United States bonds was $211,923 more than he ever accounted for in his subsequent sale of bonds. In order that there might be no mistake arising from a possibility that General Butler may have turned some of the unsold United States bonds over to his successor, General W. B. Franklin, the chairman of the committee. General Rosecrans, telegraphed General Franklin, and was assured, in reply, that he had received no such bonds from General Butler. The committee further ascertained that for the year 1872, when the deficit of $21,868 occurred, no financial statement of the affairs of the home had been made by General Butler.

General Rosecrans has addressed a letter to General Butler, calling attention to the errors, and requesting an explanation, which Butler promises to make.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES AND SORENESS OF THE LUNGS or Throat, are usually overcome all Jayne's Expectorant, a sure curative for all coughs.

A Friend in Need.

From the New York World.

We find in John Swinton's Paper this rude reference to the president of the United States: "The hare-brained, pot-paunched Arthur." This language is certainly unparliamentary. Mr. Arthur, it is true, is about to retire to private life of the most private kind, but the country will always remember that he was a much better president than R. B. Hayes, and we hope that for the sake of the dignity and character of eastern journalism no newspaper published in his state will refer to him as either hare-brained or pot-paunched.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons

---

Nurture your mind with great thoughts. To believe in the heroic makes heroes.

One bottle of Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection, with syringe combined, cures without capsules. $1. All druggists. tu,th,sa-wk

---

When a man's constitution is run down he can never wind it up with whis key.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Valuable Medicine.

Dr. W. H. Parmelee, Toledo, O., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

While her mother was taking a fly out of the butter little Daisy asked: "Is that a butterfly mama?"

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Disease, Coughs, Colds, etc. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. Price 25 cts.

A western paper delivers this short lecture on women: "Woman is superior to man where he is inferior to she."

All Weakness of Genital Organs, Sexual Impotency, and nervous disorders permanently cured in thirty days, by the genuine Dr. Ricord's Restorative Pills. Bottles 50 pills $1.25, 100 pills $2.00, 200 pills $3.50, 400 pills $6.00. Magnus & Hightower, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Atlanta. Wholesale by Lamar, Rankin and Lamar.

One of the troop of performing Indians at a dime museum owns up to the name of Ryan. He must be the Ryan-Indian bred we hear about.

ADELINA PATTI, the great songstress, says of Solon Palmer's Perfumes, Toilet Soaps and other Toilet articles: "I unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any I ever used." Principal Depot, 374 and 376 Pearl street, N. Y.

Cicero: To live long it is necessary to live slowly

CINCINNATI, O., April 14, 1884.—**S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.—Esteemed Sirs: I have been troubled with a serious kidney affection, and seeing your advertisement, concluded to try a bottle of your May Flower, though without much hope of being benefited by it. The first bottle worked splendidly, and persevering with it use, I am entirely relieved of my painful illness. Any one can write to me and I will reiterate what is here written.**

MRS. E. WITHER,
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

Flavel: Step aside a little oftener to talk with God and thine own heart.

He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor: I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for debility, liver disorder, and scrofula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks. Jos. C. Boggs.—Ex.

A spring poet sings: "Will they miss me, I wonder?" If they do, they ought never to fire another gun.

America's Pride.

True American men and women by reason of their strong constitution, beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which brings about these results.

"Now your talk has the true ring," said the girl to her lover when he began to speak of a diamond circlet.

As a raindrop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health-destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

They are going down to dinner. He: "May I sit on your right hand?" She: "Oh, better take a chair." He takes one.

Premature Loss of the Hair

May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

THE superiority of **Burnett's Flavoring Extracts** consists in their perfect purity and strength.

A man never knows what genuine poverty is until he has to shave with soft soap.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Summerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to get well, and to-day I feel better than for three years."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

OUT WEST

606 CHAMPA ST., DENVER, COL., Feb. 2, 1885.

BLOOD BALM CO.

The outlook here for a big success with B. B. B. is very promising. Four obstinate cases of Blood Poison have been cured here by the use of only eight bottles of the Blood Balm for all four cases.

J. W. HOLMAN.

The above gentleman made the large $120,000.00 contract for B. B. B., a portion of which were shipped to Denver this week.

Some people have said that the above sale was not made, but we hold the contract, have shipped a portion of the goods and received the money for shipments made. We publish facts and they are strong enough and in abundance too. B. B. B. is a success with less money than any known remedy.

BLOOD BALM CO.

TO THE FRONT.

Form the Banner-Watchman.

"You look a great deal better than when we saw you last," said a Banner-Watchman reporter to Mr. J. J. Head. "What is the cause of it?

"The B. B. B. is the cause of my present appearance," remarked Mr. Head. "I never have been able to find out exactly what is the matter with me. Some of the doctors say, when I am not so bad, that I am suffering from eczema, but my face and head is nearly a solid sore, they tell me hat I have erysiples. I have suffered with it for the past five years, and have taken enough medicine to start a half dozen drug stores, went to Hot Springs, Ark., also spent a summer in the lime-Stone country of East Tennessee, but all to no purpose. I have tried all Doctors in Athens, and also an Indian doctor, but nothing seems to do me any good and life had really got to be a burden. I have only taken four bottles of the B. B. B. and you can see for yourself that I am improving considerably. My cure has been very rapid."

For positive proof of rapid cures with small money, write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for a copy of their book free.

d2taw tue thu next rd mat wky2tamon

CONCENTRATED CRAB ORCHARD WATER. GENUINE TRADE MARK GENUINE.

3 DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIAPTION, 3

The three "ills" that make life a burden promptly and positively relieved by

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY,
Crab Orchard Water.

In use for 70 years successfully and recommended by physicians everywhere. Price, 35c. a bottle.

GENUINE CRAB ORCHARD SALTS are only sold in sealed paper box packages at 10c. and 25c. See that "Crab Apple" trademark is on all labels. No Genuine Crab Orchard Salts are sold in bulk. Buy only "Crab Apple" brand. For sale by all druggists.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO.,
SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.
sun tue thu

IMPROVED COTTON SEED.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A LIMITED QUANTITY of the seed of the celebrated

"Bobb and Willimantic" Cottons,

Varieties of upland long staple extensively grown in the Mississippi valley, and which are being cultivated in Southwest Georgia with wonderful results. Certificates of the productiveness of these cottons as well as their greatly superior market value, which is

One to Three Cents Per Pound

above the ordinary staple, will be furnished on application by either Major S. McGarrah, or the undersigned HITT & CO., Americus, Ga.

60d—sun wed

WANTED—THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL LIVE Stock Insurance company, of Baltimore, Maryland, want first class general agents. The company is nearly three years old, stands second to none, and proposes extending its business into the state of Georgia. We refer to the Maryland insurance commissioner or any banker, merchant or insurance firm in the city of Baltimore. Address with reference. E. W. FREE, Sec'y, Corner South and Water streets, Baltimore, Md.

tu th sat

VARICOCELE Painless sure cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 105 Fulton st., N. Y.

DR. RICE,

For 5 years at 37 Court Place, now at 329 Market Street, Louisville Ky

bet. Third and Fourth.

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

W. H. PATTERSON,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER,
24 Pryor Street.

WANTED.—Central R. R. stock and Debentures.
Georgia 6s due in 1889.
Atlanta 6s, 7s and 8s.
Macon City Bonds.
Columbus city Bonds.
Savannah city Bonds.

FOR SALE—Georgia R. R. Stock.
A. & W. Pt. R. R. Stock and Debentures.
Gate City National Bank Stock.
Atlanta Street R. R. Stock.

JAMES' BANK,

OPEN 8 to 4—EXCHANGE AND BANKING business; deals in stocks and bonds on commission; Accounts of merchants and individuals solicited. Savings Department—Allows interest on deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; collections in the city made free of charge. I have turned my attention to lending money instead of speculating in stocks.

1yr JOHN H. JAMES.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
With Interest on Deposits.

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economize and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January, 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5. L. J. HILL, President Gate City National Bank.

E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.
BANKERS.

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Opens June 9th. On the Island of Long Beach, five miles at sea. Temperature seldom above 75°. Immediate relief from Hay Fever and Asthma. Best fishing and bathing on the Jersey coast. Accommodation for 200 guests, first class in every respect For terms and circulars, address

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V. P. L. I.,
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Price 25 and 50c., Per Bottle.

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Wood Mantels

We carry a stock of about 1,000 Hard-Wood Mantels of about 65 patterns and sizes in price from $10 upward. Designs and estimates submitted.

The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co., CINCINNATI

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 4, 1885.

Money easy.

New York exchange buying at par to ⅛ premium; selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
			R. R. Bonds con.		
Ga. 6s	105	107	Ga. R. 6s, 1910	104	107
Ga. 7, 1886	102	103	Ga. R. 6s, 1922	104	107
Ga. 7s, gold	111	113	Cen. R. 7s, 1893	110	112
Ga. 7s, 1896	121	123	C. C. & A. 1st	106	108
S. C., Brown	104	107	A. & C. 1st	109	112
Savannah 5s	86	88	A. & C. inc	70	75
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	118	120	M. & A. ind	98	100
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	107	110	W. of Ala. 1st	108	110
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	109	112	do. 2d	110	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	108	110	Ga. Pac. ind	96	98
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	103	105	E. T. V. & G. 1st consol. 5s	47	49
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	103	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atl'ta 5s	87	90	Georgia	150	153
Augusta 7s	105	107	At. & Char	65	70
Macon 6s	103	106	Southwest'n	115	117
Columbus 5s	85	87	S. Carolina	5	10
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	75	77
Atl'ta Nat'l	200	—	Central deb	91	93
M'ch'ts B'k	103	110	Aug. & Sav	116	118
B'k State Ga	120	150	A. & W. Pt	94	96
Gate City Nat.	100	105	do. deb	94	96
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. R. 6s, 1897	104	106	C. C. & A	15	18

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported in the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The stock market was irregular at the opening this morning, but about steady for the majority of the active list, and without a special feature throughout the forenoon with exception of Pacific Mail which sold up 1 per cent and New York Central which declined 1½ per cent. The market continued comparatively quiet with little change. In the final dealings there was a slight reaction, New York Central closed at a net loss of 2¼ per cent; Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson were lower throughout. Northwestern, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, and St. Paul closed steadier, but lower than yesterday The feature of the market for several days has been the strength of some of the low priced stocks, and Union Pacific and Western Union, which, though, quiet closed higher. Sales 327,000 shares.

Exchange 483¾. Money ½@1. Sub-treasury balances: Coin $115,341,000: currency $24,260,000. Governments weak; **4s 122; 3s 101¼** bid. **State bonds** extremely dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	85	Mobile & Ohio	8
do. Class B 5s	102	N. & C.	40
Ga. 6s	†100½	N. O. Pac firsts	60
Ga. 7s mortgage	†104	N. Y. Central	90⅛
North Carolinas	†30	Norfolk & W'n pre.	24¼
do. new	†18	Northern Pac	18
do. funding	10	do. preferred	42⅛
S. C. con. Brown	107	Pacific Mail	58
Tennessee 6s	†47	Reading	16½
Virginia 6s	†39	Rich. & Allegheny.	1¾
Virginia consols	43	Richmond & Dan	50
Chesap'ke & Ohio	5⅛	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	23¼
Chicago & N. W.	94⅜	Rock Island	112
do. preferred	130	St. Paul	71¾
Den & Rio Grande	8	do. preferred	105½
Erie	13⅜	Texas Pacific	12⅞
East Tenn. R. R.	3⅞	Union Pacific	47⅜
Lake Shore	62½	Wab. St. L. & Pac	4⅛
L. & N.	31⅛	do. preferred	11¾
Memphis & Char	40	Western Union	59¼
*Bid †Ex-dividend		*Offered ‡Asked	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 4, 1884.

New York—Cotton opened steady for futures with prices some higher, but a slight shrinkage occurred during the day that lowered quotations a few points. Spots, middling 11⅛c.

Net receipts for four days 36,110 bales, against 45,434 bales last year; exports 40,170 bales; last year 80,542 bales; stock 783,477 bales; last year 906,591 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
March	11.35@11.38	March	11.30@11.31
April	11.38@......	April	11.31@11.32
May	11.47@......	May	11.43@11.44
June	11.59@......	June	11.53@......
July	11.64@11.65	July	11.61@11.62

Closed barely steady; sales 85,800 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed steady. Spots—Uplands 6 1-16d; Orleans 6⅛; sales 8,000 bales, of which 5,560 bales were American; receipts 18,000; American 15,700.

Local—Cotton steady. Spots 1-16c lower: Strict good middling 10⅞c; good middling 10 13-16c; middling 10⅝c; strict low middling 10 11-16; low middling 10½c; tinges 10 9-16c; stains 9¾@10⅛c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	5
Air-Line Railroad	—
Georgia Railroad	17
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	4
West Point Railroad	15
E. Tenn., Va. and Ga. Railroad	9
Georgia Pacific Railroad	12
Total	62
Receipts previously	166,951
Total	167,013
Stock September 1	997
Grand total	168,010
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	—
Shipments previously	143,611
Held by local spinners	2,839
Local consumption since September 1	5,445
Total	151,895
Actual stock on hand	16,115

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to-day	62
Same day last year	175
Showing a decrease of	113
Receipts since September 1	167,013
Same time last year	141,875
Showing an increase of	25,138

NEW YORK, March 4—The Post's cotton market report says: Future deliveries are in fair demand at lower rates. At first there was a slight advance, but sellers soon had to meet the market, and prices fell gradually 4-200 below yesterday's closing quotations, but by the persistent bidding of a few most of the loss, however, was recovered, and at the third call April fetched 11.34, May 11.46, August 11.71 and November 10.63; March was offered at 10.33, June 11.56, July 11.65. Futures closed barely steady 2@3-100 lower than yesterday.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—Noon—Cotton dull and in buyers' favor; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6⅛; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 18,000; American 15,700; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 5 63-64, 6; April and May delivery 6 4-64, 5-64; May and June delivery 6 8-64; June and July delivery 6 11-64, 6 12-64; July and August delivery 6 15-64, 6 16-64; August and September delivery 6 19-64; futures opened steady at the decline.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 5,560 bales; uplands low middling clause March delivery 6 1-64, buyers; March and April delivery 6 1-64, buyers; April and May delivery 6 5-64, buyers; May and June delivery 6 9-64, buyers; June and July delivery 6 15-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 16-64, buyers: August and September delivery 6 20-64, value; futures firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—5:00 p. m—Uplands low middling clause March delivery 6 1-64, buyers; March and April delivery 6 1-64, buyers; April and May delivery 6 5-64, buyers; May and June delivery 6 10-64, sellers; June and July delivery 6 13-64, buyers: July and August delivery 6 17-64, sellers: August and September 6 20-64, value; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, March 4—Cotton easy; sales 155 bales; middling uplands 11⅛; middling Orleans 11⅝; net receipts 533; gross 5,885; consolidated net receipts 6,950: exports to Great Britain 6,317; to continent 1,400.

GALVESTON, March 4—Cotton dull; middling 10⅝; net receipts 395 bales: gross 395; sales 24; stock 25,015; exports coastwise 2,271.

NORFOLK, March 4—Cotton easier; middling 11; net receipts 2,213 bales; gross 2,213; stock 19,087; sales 204; exports coastwise 2,177.

WILMINGTON, March 4—Cotton quiet; middling 10 13-16; net receipts 56 bales; gross 56; sales none; stock 2,409.

SAVANNAH, March 4—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅞; net receipts 939 bales; gross 939; sales 300; stock 32,869; exports coastwise 1,901.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4—Cotton quiet and easy; middling 10 9-16; net receipts 866 bales; gross 866; sales 1,000; stock 275,141; exports to Great Britain 4,722; coastwise 9,628.

MOBILE, March 4—Cotton dull; middling 10¾; net receipts 72 bales; gross 72; sales 200; stock 28,981; exports coastwise 1,390.

MEMPHIS, March 4—Cotton steady; middling 10⅝; net receipts 935 bales; shipments 8,263; sales 1,400; stock 74,669.

AUGUSTA, March 4—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾; net receipts 125 bales; shipments —; sales 63.

CHARLESTON, March 4—Cotton quiet; middling 11; net receipts 996 bales; gross 996, sales none; stock 20,946.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movements in Grain and Produce.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, March 4—All the markets, but especially wheat, were full of animation to-day, due in a large measure to the supposed presence of a war cloud over Europe. Wheat opened firm and higher, the strengthening cause being the war-like tone in foreign dispatches. There was a supply of buying orders on the floor at 80c, but they could not be filled. Notwithstanding the official opening was at that figure, a figure much nearer the market would have been 80½c. From this point there was a quite steady advance to 81⅛c, when long wheat began to be freely offered and broke values off ½c, the close of the morning session being about steady.

Corn was also a shade improved at the opening, principally in sympathy with wheat. There was less decline than in wheat, the drop being only ⅛c. The subsequent upward turn was ¼c, from which the reaction was ⅛c, and the close of the morning session was about steady.

Oats continue flat and a little better than nominal, a very moderate speculation being confined to seller May, which to-day felt fairly firm, but was still inactive.

Provisions were less active than yesterday, but moderately firm at a range of 10c in pork and 2½c in lard. The early strength in wheat brought out considerable trading, but toward the close of the morning session the deal was very quiet at substantially opening prices.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, March 4, 1884.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
March	75¼	75¾	75⅛	75¼
PORK.				
March	12 37½	12 37½	12 35	12 35
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
March	6 20	6 20	6 20	6 20

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 4—The market is abundantly supplied with hay and grain at present. Flour — Patent process $5.65@$6.00; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.75; extra family $4.50; family $4.25; superfine $3.25@$3.75. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.01@1.02. Corn—No. 2 white bulk, 59c; do. sacked 62c; No. 3 white bulk 57c; do. sacked 60c; No. 2 mixed bulk 56c; do. sacked 59c; No. 3 mixed bulk 54c; do. sacked 57c. Corn Meal—62c. Oats—No. 2 bulk 40c; do sacked 42c; No. 3 bulk 38c; do. sacked 40c. Rye—To distillers 90c@$1.00, car lots. Hay—Strictly choice timothy hay, small bales, $19.00 ₩ ton; large bales $18.50; Cincinnati No. 2, large bales $17.75 ₩ ton; No. 3 mixed $17.50 ₩ ton; Illinois prime timothy $17.00@$18.00 ₩ ton; choice clover $16.50; Tennessee mixed hay $16.00@$17.25 ₩ ton; above quotations in car loads only. Wheat Bran—$1.05. Grits—$4.65 ₩ bbl.

BALTIMORE, March 4—Flour steady and dull; Howard street and western superfine $2.75@$3.00; extra $3.10@$3.65; family $3.87@4.75; city mills superfine $2.75@$3.00; extra $3.15@$3.65; Rio brands $4.75. Wheat, southern nominal in the absence of receipts; western lower; southern red 85@90; amber 93@95; No. 1 Maryland 87½@88; No. 2 western winter red spot 83⅛@83¼. Corn, southern lower; western lower and dull; southern white 51@53; yellow 49@50.

NEW YORK, March 4—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $3.15@$4.20; good to choice $4.25@$5.50. Wheat, spot unchanged; ungraded red 70@97; No. 2 red March 85. Corn, spot ¾@1c better, closing firm. Oats ⅛@¼c higher; No. 2 37¼. Hops dull; common to prime 10@18.

CHICAGO, March 4—Flour unchanged; good to choice spring extras $3.00@$3.50. Wheat excited, unsettled and strong; a bull feeling was developed by rumors of a European war; closed steady and ¾c higher. Corn fairly active; closed ⅛c higher. Oats moderately firm; closed ⅛@¼c higher.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Flour firmer; family $3.50@$3.85; fancy $4.00@$4.25. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter 85@86. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed 43@43½. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 33.

ST. LOUIS, March 4—Flour unchanged. Wheat higher but unsettled; fluctuated within a small range. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 37 cash. Oats slow; 30 cash.

LOUISVILLE, March 4—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter 85. Corn active and a shade higher; No. 2 mixed 44. Oats, No. 2 mixed 33½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 4—Coffee — Rio 10@12c; old government Java 25c. Sugars—Standard A 6½c; granulated [illegible] white extra C 6c; New Orleans [illegible] whites 6⅛@6½c. Molasses [illegible] 20c. Syrup — New [illegible] 35@40c; common 25@30c. Teas—Black 40@60c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5½c; XXX do. 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 kits, L. W., 25@50; do. ½ bbls, 80 lbs, $2.75@$3.00; do. ½ bbls, 100 lbs, $3.50. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ₩ gross $1.20; ₩ 200 $1.74; ₩ 300 $3.75; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice 6@7c.

NEW YORK, March 4—Coffee, spot fair Rio dull at 8¾; No. 7 Rio spot 7.30. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 4⅞@5; refined steady: C 4¾@4⅞; extra C 5@5 3-16; white extra C 5¼@5⅜; yellow 4⅝; off A 5½; mould A 6⅛; standard A 5 11-16@5¾; confectioners A 5⅞@5 15-16; cut loaf and crushed 6½@6⅝; powdered 6¼; granulated 6 1-16; Cubes 6⅛@6 7-16. Molasses firm; New Orleans 40@52. Rice steady; domestic 4½@6½; rangoon 4¾@4⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7½@10½. Sugar steady; common to good common 4¼@4½; fair to fully fair 4⅝@4¾; yellow clarified 5⅜@5¾; choice white 5⅞. Molasses steady; good common to good fair 25@32; prime 31@46. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4¾@6.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Sugar firm; hards refined 6⅛@6¾; New Orleans 5½@6½.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 4—Pork in good demand; closed steady; cash $12.40@$12.45. Lard in fair demand and 5@7½c higher. Boxed meats in fair request and steady; dry salted shoulders 4.90@5.00; short rib 6.05@6.10; short clear 5.50@6.55.

ST. LOUIS, March 4—Provisions dull. Pork, jobbing at $12.65@$12.75. Bulk meats, long clear 6.20; short ribs 6.30; short clear 6.55. Bacon, long clear 6⅝; short ribs 6.90@7.00; short clear 7.10@7.20. Lard 6.65@6.70.

LOUISVILLE, March 4—Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $13.00. Bulk meats, shoulders 4¾; clear rib 6½; clear sides 6¾. Bacon, shoulders 5⅜; clear ribs 7; clear sides 7⅜; hams, sugar-cured 10¼. Lard, steam leaf 8½.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Pork dull at $12.75. Lard firmer at 6.95@7.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6⅜. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¾; short ribs 7⅜; short clear 7⅝.

NEW YORK, March 4—Pork steady; mess spot $13.50@$13.75. Middles unchanged; long clear 6¾. Lard 3@4 points higher; western steam spot 7.22½; March 7.16@7.18.

ATLANTA, March 4—Clear rib sides 7@7¼c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 12½c. Lard—Tierces, refined 8c; tubs 8⅜c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 4 — Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40: rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.60; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Whisky steady at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, March 4—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, March 4—Whisky firm at $1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 4 — Apples — $4.00@$4.50. Lemons—$3.00@$3.50 ₩ box. Oranges—$2.50@$4.50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.25@$2.50. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—₩ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ₩ gal; $14.00 ₩ bbl. California Pears—$5.00 ₩ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10 Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Scarce and in good demand: rough dried peaches 4½@5c; pealed peaches 6@10c; rough dried apples 3@4c; good demand; evaporated 7@10c, owing to quality. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6c; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra. Cider—Apple, barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00; crab, barrels $8.50; ½ barrels $4.50. In good demand.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 4—Turpentine quiet at 28½; rosin quiet; strained 95; good strained $1.00; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, March 4—Turpentine quiet at 29½; no sales; rosin firm; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.07½; sales 200 barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 4—Turpentine quiet at 28½; rosin steady; strained 95; good strained $1.00.

NEW YORK, March 4—Rosin quiet at $1.20@$1.25; turpentine dull at 31½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 4 — Eggs — 18c. Butter—Strictly choice Jersey 30c; strictly choice Tennessee 22½c; other grades 12½@18c. Poultry—Young chickens 18@22c; hens 27@30c; cocks 20c; ducks 20@22c; live turkeys 12½c ₩ lb. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 14c; turkeys 17@18c. Irish Potatoes—$2.50@$2.75 ₩ bbl; choice eastern seed $2.25. Sweet Potatoes—90c. Honey—Strained 9@11½; in the comb 12@15c. Onions—Choice eastern $5.00. Cabbage—2@4c. Cheese—Skims 11.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 4— Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ₩ doz. Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Well buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, 8c; 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.75. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 4—Leather— Market steady with a good trade reported; G. L. 24@26; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@33c; black upper $3@40c.

ATLANTA, March 4— Bagging — 1¾ lbs 10@10½c; 1¾ lbs 10½@10¾c. Iron Ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ₩ bundle

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 4—Mules strong and firm with demand active. Plug horses in good request; harness horses dull with no demand and few offering. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, $90@$125. Mules, car lots, $120@$150, owing to grade.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Hogs firm; common and light $3.75@$4.75; packing and butchers $4.40@$5.15.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN SPARtanburg county, S. C., just 4½ miles from the Piedmont Air-Line railroad. One small Cotton Mill and 560 acres of land. The Mill has spinning and weaving capacity for 1,200 yards of cloth and 800 pounds of yarn per day, and water power for ten times as much more if wanted. Also the best arranged Cotton Gin in the state, with capacity of 18 BC per day. Also Merchant and Grist Mill, and Circular Saw Mill with Planer. All the above machinery is in good running order. Buildings outside, Gin and Mill Houses, two large Dwelling Houses, twenty-four Tenement Houses, one large, two story Brick Store House with Cellar, Blacksmith and Wood shop, and a well arranged Stable 40x75 feet. The place is well watered with pure spring water, and for health it is unsurpassed in the state. For parties wishing to sell goods and manufacture cotton it is the most desirable place in the south. We also have an unimproved shoal ½ mile above that has better power than the one in use. There are 275 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, that produces cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco. For particulars, price and terms, address, W. L. MORGAN, BROS. & CO., Crawfordville, Spartanburg County, S. C. feb14d1m

RESEARCH. EXPERIMENT. STUDY.

FOR FIFTY YEARS, by Dr. A. L. Barry, an old practitioner, especially in Female Troubles, was at last rewarded in the discovery of that certain and safe specific for woman troubles, Luxomni. Luxomni is a preparation that daily grows in popular favor. Testimonials from responsible persons all over the country furnish ample evidence of the wonderful power of Luxomni as a remedial agent for the relief and permanent cure of all those distressing conditions incident to females. Luxomni is specially adapted to troubles of pregnancy, greatly ameliorates the pangs of child birth, shortens labor, prevents after pains, and facilitates recovery. Owing to the strengthening and toning influence Luxomni relieves all MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES, and is a superior uterine sedative and tonic.

Price $1. If your druggist has not the preparation, address THE BARRY MF'G CO., Drawer 28, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTE.—Luxomni is no alcoholic mixture, but combination of herbs and plants in package form from which a simple tea is made.

Write for Interesting Book, [illegible] Free. d&w

WITH A CASE KNIFE.

ONE WOMAN ALMOST MURDERS ANOTHER WOMAN.

Hattie Walker Visits Josephine Hamilton's on Ivy Street Near Peachtree Street—A Quarrel Ensues—The Two Women Fight—Hattie Severs an Artery for Josephine.

"Will I die, doctor?" asked Josephine Hamilton anxiously of Dr. Dan Howell yesterday afternoon, as he was stooping over the woman's body, trying to stop the flow of [illegible]

"I hope not," was the doctor's response, as he took from his pocket-case an instrument used in taking up a severed artery.

The woman was bleeding copiously from an ugly wound located near the left shoulder. She was lying on a bed saturated with blood, and the physician's practiced eye quickly told him that she would soon

BLEED TO DEATH

unless the ends of the artery could be [illegible]. Already she was growing weak and no time was to be lost.

The wound was long and deep. It had been made by a sharp instrument, and was inflicted during a fight in which the woman was engaged with Hattie Walker. Josephine Hamilton is a colored woman about ni[illegible] years of age. For some time past she has been working in a private family on [illegible] street near its junction with Peachtree. Hattie Walker is also colored—she too has b[illegible]

WORKING FOR A FAMILY

whose residence is near the family for whom Josephine Hamilton was working. The two women have known each other for years, but within the past few months a bad feeling has existed between them. The prime cause of the enmity is not known, as each woman questioned presents a story entirely unlike the story given by her adversary. It seems, however, that Josephine Hamilton

HAS BEEN TALKING

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intervening between her and her enemy. The other woman, however, was ready for the onslaught, and gave her assailant a warm reception. A fight, interesting and determined, ensued. It had been in progress but a short while when Hattie Walker stepped back from her foe and thrusting her hand in her bosom drew forth a long bright blade. This she raised aloft and exclaimed:

"Now, die and let me have what is my o[illegible]"

As the words fell from the woman's lips the knife came down like a flash and entered

JOSEPHINE HAMILTON'S LEFT SHOULDER,

and severed the artery. The would-be assassin raised the knife to strike again, but at that instant her husband, who had been a silent and spell bound witness to the entire fight, sprang forward, and, grabbing his wife's hand, wrenched the knife from her grasp before she could deal the second blow. As the knife came from the wound the blood spurted fully a foot. The sight of the blood scared the wounded woman terribly. She sank to the ground and moaned.

"She has killed me! She has killed me! Go for a doctor."

THE DOCTOR SENT FOR.

The latter end of the difficulty was accompanied by noise enough to attract some parties. A messenger was hurriedly sent for a physician, and the woman who had done the cutting was detained by those present until an officer could be secured. Mounted Officer Green responded to the call, and in a short time Hattie Walker was behind the bars, charged with assault with intent to murder. Her husband, who snatched the knife from her hand as she was about to

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refused to give up the knife, avering that he had never seen it. He was arrested too and incarcerated, but as yet no charge has been preferred against him.

When Dr. Howell, responding to the call, reached the wounded woman's side he found that she had bled a great deal, and that she was quite weak from the loss of blood. He quickly realized that the

WOUND WAS A DANGEROUS ONE,

and that the woman's life depended upon a quick suppression of the flow of blood. The wound was a difficult one to get at. Dr. Howell finally succeeded in stopping the flow of blood. Late last night he said he could not foretell the result, but he hoped that his patient would get well.

Hattie Walker said last night that the difficulty occurred because Josephine Hamilton wanted to drive her away from the gentleman's home yesterday. She went there to see the lady of the house. She says that Josephine assaulted her with a stick, and that she cut her assailant in self-defense. She declares that the wound was made with a case knife.

The officers who have the case in hand think that jealousy was the prime cause of the difficulty. Both women are in love with Hattie Walker's husband.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN'S VISIT.

The Temperance People Meet and Arrange for the Reception of the Governor.

In response to a published call, the representatives of the following temperance organizations met at the office of Mr. J. G. Thrower, 65½ Whitehall street, yesterday, at 12 m., namely: Independent order of Good Templars; Knights of Temperance; Women's Christian Temperance union; Juvenile Templars; Georgia State Temperance alliance and Prohibition club.

Mr. J. G. Thrower stated the object of the meeting to be to make suitable arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Hon. John P. St. John on the occasion of his proposed visit to Atlanta, on the 20th instant, and for his addressing the citizens at that time.

On motion of Colonel J. E. Bryant, the meeting was organized by calling Mr. B. [illegible] Longley to the chair, and requesting Mr. [illegible] S. Peterson to act as secretary.

Mr. J. O. Perkins moved that two committees—a committee on reception and entertainment, and a committee of arrangements—be appointed, each committee to be composed of one member from each organization, to make all necessary arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Governor St. John and his party, and to provide a hall in which he can address the people of Atlanta.

The motion was adopted and the following persons were appointed:

Committee on reception and entertainment—G. T. Osborne, J. O. Perkins, J. D. Deihl, S. Peterson, Mrs. E. E. Harper and G. [illegible] Whitfield.

Committee of arrangements—B. F. Longley, D. Morrison, Mrs. M. L. Gates, W. Session, D. Cunningham, J. A. LaFontaine.

Colonel Bryant moved that each committee be authorized to add to its number, in its discretion, the names of such citizens of Atlanta, not members of any active organization, as are friendly to, and are willing to co-operate in, the cause of prohibition. The motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

You can't afford to laugh, dear girls,
Unless your teeth are white as pearls—
Unless your mouth is pink and sweet
And [illegible] lips in rosebuds meet;
[illegible] an aspirant [illegible] this want,
B[illegible] SOZODONT!

21@30c. Teas—Black 40@70c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 80c. Cloves 25c. Allspice 12c. Cinnamon 25c. Sago 50c. African ginger 16c. Mace 80c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7½c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5½c; XXX do. 6c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel—No. 3 kits, L.W., 2@50; do. ½ bbls, 80 lbs, $2.75@$3.00; do. ¼ bbls, 100 lbs, $3.50. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 14c. Matches—Round wood, ₩ gross $1.20; ₩ 200 $1.74; ₩ 300 $3.75; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda, n kegs, 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice 6@7c.

NEW YORK, March 4—Coffee, spot fair Rio dull at 8¾; No. 7 Rio spot 7.30. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 4⅞@5; refined steady: C 4¾@4⅞; extra C 5@5 3-16; white extra C 5¼@5⅜; yellow 4⅝; off A 5¼; mould A 6¼; standard A 5 11-16@5¾; confectioners A 5⅞@5 15-16; cut loaf and crushed 6¼@6⅝; powdered 6¼; granulated 6 1-16; Cubes 6⅛@6 7-16. Molasses firm; New Orleans 40@52. Rice steady; domestic 4¼@6½; rangoon 4¾@4⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4—Coffee dull and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 7½@10½. Sugar steady; common to good common 4⅛@4½; fair to fully fair 4⅝@4¾; yellow clarified 5¾@5⅞; choice white 5⅞. Molasses steady; good common to good fair 25@32; prime 31@46. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4¼@6.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Sugar firm; hards refined 6½@6¾; New Orleans 5½@6½.

Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 4—Pork in good demand; closed steady; cash $12.40@$12.45. Lard in fair demand and 5@7½c higher. Boxed meats in fair request and steady; dry salted shoulders 4.90@5.00; short rib 6.05@6.10; short clear 6.50@6.55.

ST. LOUIS, March 4—Provisions dull. Pork, jobbing at $12.65@$12.75. Bulk meats, long clear 6.20; short ribs 6.30; short clear 6.55. Bacon, long clear 6¾; short ribs 6.90@7.00; short clear 7.10@7.20. Lard 6.65@6.70.

LOUISVILLE, March 4—Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $13.00. Bulk meats, shoulders 4¾; clear rib 6¼; clear sides 6¾. Bacon, shoulders 5⅝; clear ribs 7; clear sides 7⅜; hams, sugar-cured 10¼. Lard, steam leaf 8½.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Pork dull at $12.75. Lard firmer at 6.95@7.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6⅜. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¾; short ribs 7⅝; short clear 7⅞.

NEW YORK, March 4—Pork steady; mess spot $13.50@$13.75. Middles unchanged; long clear 6¾. Lard 3@4 points higher; western steam spot 7.22½; March 7.16@7.18.

ATLANTA, March 4—Clear rib sides 7@7¼c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 11½c. Lard—Tierces, refined 8c; tubs 8⅜c.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 4 — Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.60; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic, $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Whisky steady at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, March 4—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, March 4—Whisky firm at $1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 4 — Apples — $4.00@$4.50. Lemons—$3.00@$3.50 ₩ box. Oranges—$2.50@$4.50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts—3½@4c. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.25@$2.50. Figs—16@18c. Raisins—₩ box $2.75; new London $3.75; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Cranberries—60c ₩ gal; $14.00 ₩ bbl. California Pears—$5.00 ₩ box. Citron—25@40c. Almonds—20. Pecans—12. Brazils—10. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Dried Fruit—Scarce and in good demand: rough dried peaches 4½@5c; peeled peaches 6@10c; rough dried apples 3@4c; good demand; evaporated 7@10c, owing to quality. Peanuts—Firm; Tennessee 6c; North Carolina 6c; Virginia 6½; roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra. Cider—Apple barrels $7.50; ½ barrels $4.00; crab, barrels $8.50; ½ barrels $4.50. In good demand.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, March 4—Turpentine quiet at 28½; rosin quiet; strained 95; good strained $1.00; tar firm at $1.10; crude turpentine steady; hards $1.15; yellow dip and virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, March 4—Turpentine quiet at 29½; no sales; rosin firm; strained and good strained $1.00@$1.07½; sales 200 barrels.

CHARLESTON, March 4—Turpentine quiet at 28½; rosin steady; strained 95; good strained $1.00.

NEW YORK, March 4—Rosin quiet at $1.20@$1.25; turpentine dull at 31½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 4 — Eggs — 18c. Butter — Strictly choice Jersey 30c; strictly choice Tennessee 22½c; other grades 12½@18c. Poultry—Young chickens 18@22c; hens 27@30c; cocks 20c; ducks 20@22c; live turkeys 12½c ₩ lb. Dressed Poultry—Chickens 14c; turkeys 17@18c. Irish Potatoes—$2.60@$2.75 ₩ bbl; choice eastern seed $2.25. Sweet Potatoes—90c. Honey—Strained 9@12½c; in the comb 12@15c. Onions—Choice eastern $5.00. Cabbage—3@4c. Cheese—Skims 11.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 4— Market steady. Horse shoes $4.00; mule shoes $5.00; horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $4.00. Trace-chains 30@70. Ames' shovels $9.50. Spades $9.50@$13.00. Axes $7.00@10.00 ₩ doz. Cotton cards $4.00@$5.00. Wel. buckets $4.00. Cotton rope 16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Cast-steel 15c. Nails $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 7c; painted 6c. Powder, rifle $4.00; blasting $2.75. Bar-lead 7c; shot $1.85.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 4—Leather—Market steady with a good trade reported: G. D. 24@26; P. D. 21@24c; best 25@28c; whiteoak sole 40c; harness leather 30@38c; black upper 35@40c.

ATLANTA, March 4 — Bagging — 1¾ lbs 10@10½c; 1½ lbs 10½@10¾c. Iron ties—Arrow $1.40@$1.45 ₩ bundle.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, March 4—Mules strong and firm with demand active. Plug horses in good request; harness horses dull with no demand and few offering. We quote: Horses, plug, round lots, $90@$125. Mules, car lots, $120@$150, owing to grade.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Hogs firm; common and light $3.75@$4.75; packing and butchers $4.40@$5.15.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN SPARTANBURG county, S. C., just 4½ miles from the Piedmont Air-Line railroad. One small Cotton Mill and 560 acres of land. The Mill has spinning and weaving capacity for 1,200 yards of cloth and 300 pounds of yarn per day, and water power for ten times as much more if wanted. Also the best arranged Cotton Gin in the state, with capacity of 18 BC per day. Also Merchant and Grist Mill, and Circular Saw Mill with Planer. All the above machinery is in good running order. Buildings outside, Gin and Mill Houses, two large Dwelling Houses, twenty-four Tenement Houses, one large, two story Brick Store House with Cellar, Blacksmith and Wood shop, and a well arranged Stable 40x75 feet. The place is well watered with pure spring water, and for health it is unsurpassed in the state. For parties wishing to sell goods and manufacture cotton it is the most desirable place in the south. We also have an unimproved shoal ½ mile above that has better power than the one in use. There are 275 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, that produces cotton, corn, wheat and tobacco. For particulars, price and terms, address, W. L. MORGAN, BROS. & CO., Crawfordville, Spartanburg County, S. C. feb14d1m

RESEARCH.

EXPERIMENT.

STUDY.

FOR FIFTY YEARS, by Dr. [illegible] L. Barry, an old practitioner, especially in Female Troubles, was at last rewarded in the discovery of that certain and safe specific for woman troubles, Luxomni. Luxomni is a preparation that daily grows in popular favor. Testimonials from responsible persons all over the country furnish ample evidence of the wonderful power of Luxomni as a remedial agent for the relief and permanent cure of all those distressing conditions incident to females. Luxomni is specially adapted to troubles of pregnancy, greatly ameliorates the pangs of child birth, shortens labor, prevents after pains, and facilitates recovery. Owing to the strengthening and toning influence Luxomni relieves all MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES, and is a superior uterine sedative and tonic.

Price $1. If your druggist has not the preparation, address THE BARRY MF'G CO., Drawer 28, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTE.—Luxomni is no alcoholic mixture, but combination of herbs and plants in package form from which a simple tea is made.

Write for Interesting Book. [illegible] Free. d&w

WITH A CASE KNIFE.

ONE WOMAN ALMOST MURDERS ANOTHER WOMAN.

Hattie Walker Visits Josephine Hamilton's Home on Ivy Street Near Peachtree Street—A Quarrel Ensues—The Two Women Fight—Hattie Severs an Artery for Josephine.

"Will I die, doctor?" asked Josephine Hamilton anxiously of Dr. Dan Howell yesterday afternoon, as he was stooping over the woman's body, trying to stop the flow of blood.

"I hope not," was the doctor's response, as he took from his pocket-case an instrument used in taking up a severed artery.

The woman was bleeding copiously from an ugly wound located near the left shoulder. She was lying on a bed saturated with blood, and the physician's practiced eye quickly told him that she would soon

BLEED TO DEATH

unless the ends of the artery could be closed. Already she was growing weak and no time was to be lost.

The wound was long and deep. It had been made by a sharp instrument, and was inflicted during a fight in which the woman was engaged with Hattie Walker. Josephine Hamilton is a colored woman about nineteen years of age. For some time past she has been working in a private family on Ivy street near its junction with Peachtree. Hattie Walker is also colored—she too has been

WORKING FOR A FAMILY

whose residence is near the family for whom Josephine Hamilton was working. The two women have known each other for years, but within the past few months a bad feeling has existed between them. The prime cause of the enmity is not known, as each woman when questioned presents a story entirely unlike the story given by her adversary. It seems, however, that Josephine Hamilton

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THE DOCTOR SENT FOR.

The latter end of the difficulty was accompanied by noise enough to attract some parties. A messenger was hurriedly sent for a physician, and the woman who had done the cutting was detained by those present until an officer could be secured. Mounted Officer Green responded to the call, and in a short time Hattie Walker was behind the bars, charged with assault with intent to murder. Her husband, who snatched the knife from her hand as she was about to

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HOWELL'S FUNERAL.

The Funeral Services of Mr. W. H. Howell To Be Interred in Oakland To-Day.

This morning at ten o'clock the funeral services of Mr. William H. Howell will occur at the residence of Captain Evan P. Howell at West End. Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor of Trinity church, will officiate. The remains will be taken directly to Oakland cemetery and will be interred there.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as pall bearers and are requested to meet at 9:30 o'clock at the office of Mr. C. H. Swift, the undertaker, where carriages will be in waiting to take them to West End:

Mr. D. M. Bain,	Mr. W. F. Tanner,
Major John A. Fitten,	Mr. John M. Hill,
Mr. James R. Wylie,	Mr. H. W. Grady,
Mr. W. A. Russell,	Mr. Phillip Dodd,
Mr. W. L. Peel,	Mr. Mark A. Hardin.

A large number of the friends of Mr. Howell called at the residence yesterday to view the remains and to express their sympathy for his sorrowing family and relatives. Mr. Howell had many friends in Atlanta, to most of whom the announcement of his death was a sad surprise.

At sixteen years of age he entered the confederate army, serving throughout the war, making a good and brave soldier. After the war he became prominent in business circles in Atlanta, being a merchant of fine business qualifications. For some time he was a director in the Merchants' bank. He was elected to the city council a few years ago, defeating a strong opponent by a handsome vote. Later he was connected with the department of agriculture as one of the inspectors of fertilizers. He was a man of good judgment, true to his friends and he had a great many of them. He was popular with all his acqaintances and his death caused expressions of sincere regret wherever those who knew him read the sad announcement. His death occurred in his fortieth year.

CITY COURT CRIMINALS.

A Lively Batch of Small Fry Culprits Convicted in the City Court.

In the city court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: J. H. Sisk, a countryman, pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of brscelets and a breastpin from a member of the frail sisterhood, and was sentenced to pay fifty dollars or serve six months. John Coppage walked off with another man's overcoat. He was given twenty-five dollars or two months. Tom Stergis and Warren Adams, alias Eli Smith, were up charged with stealing some sacks from Jones' livery stable. Stergis was acquitted. Smith pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay forty dollars or serve four months. Albert Pritcherson, alias Robinson, pleaded guilty to carrying a pistol and was sentenced to pay $25 or serve two months. Columbus Jones was convicted of stealing a sack of flour from the East Tennessee depot and was sentenced to pay $75 or serve eight months. Rufus Crawford was convicted of stealing six dollars from W. A. Gilbert and was sentenced to pay $50 or serve six months. The same criminal for stealing a suit of clothes was given another six months sentence. Rufus also pleaded guilty to stealing a trunk and was given a sentence of $50 or six months on that account. Albert Pritcherson was convicted of pointing a pistol at Henry Lindsey and was sentenced to pay $25 or serve four months. John Weems was convicted of stealing a lot of coal from the East Tennessee road and was sentenced to pay $50 or serve nine months. Jordan Johnson stole an overcoat and was sentenced to pay $50 or serve nine months. He was also convicted of stealing six dollars from W. A. Gilbert and was sentenced to pay $50 or serve five months. Thomas Green stole an overcoat from Mr. W. S. Saul and was sentenced to pay $50 or serve six months. Jake Pinson was charged with stealing a "turn" of wood from the Atlanta university but was acquitted. Loyd Long stole a pair of shoes and was sentenced to pay $50 or serve six months. Agnes Pitts was up charged with stealing a ladies' shawl. She was acquitted. Will Ingram was charged with stealing a hat from Captain John Keely. The jury found him "no gilty." Jim Cook pleaded guilty to stealing a clock. He was given five months time in the chain gang in default of $50. He was also sentenced to six months for stealing $6 from W. A. Gilbert. Moses Russell stole two shirts from one man and two from another, and was sentenced to pay $50 or serve six mouths in each case.

ALMOST A FATAL FALL.

A Gentleman Sixty-Seven Years of Age Steps Down a Twenty Feet Embankment.

Mr. F. Cord, a gentleman aged sixty-seven years, stepped over an embankment about twenty feet high night before last and came near meeting an instant and violent death.

Mr. Cord is not a resident of Atlanta. His son-in-law, Mr. R. F. Watson, resides at 350 Whitehall street and Mr. Cord has been visiting his daughter for some days past. Mr. Watson's home is near Smith street. Two houses and a vacant lot are between Mr. Watson's home and Smith street. The vacant lot is not fenced in and is about the width of a street. The lot has been filled up to a level with the street for a distance of about thirty feet back. At that point a stone wall about twenty feet high has been erected. At a late hour night before last there was a demand at Mr. Watson's home for a servant. The family servant lived on Smith street and Mr. Cord started after her. He was not thoroughly acquainted with the neighborhood, but knew that Smith street was the first street turning off Whitehall that he would reach. He knew, too, that he would have to turn to the left. The night was not bright, and when Mr. Cord reached the open lot he thought it was Smith street. He turned into the lot and, without apprehending any danger, walked on until he came to the abutment, over which he fell. Fortunately Mr. Cord detected his danger before he was fairly over the wall and by catching at the edge with his hands broke the force of his fall. When he arose from the ground he felt such intense pains in one of his legs that he was compelled to sit down. In his agony he called aloud for help several times, but was on the point of giving up, when Professor Wallace, who resides next to the open lot, heard the calls and came out. Professor Wallace was not long in ascertaining the source of the calls and hurried to the old gentleman's side. He raised him up and after securing help carried him to Mr. Watson's home. Mr. Cord was considerably shaken up by his fall, and at first it was feared that both legs and both arms had been broken, but a physician, who responded to the call, after a careful examination, stated that a sprained ankle was the only injury. Mr. Cord rested easy yesterday. Considering his age, his escape from death was rather remarkable.

LAID TO REST.

Captain D. N. Bagby's Remains Interred in Oakland—His Funeral.

Captain Noon Bagby's funeral took place from the Central Baptist church on Peters street at the corner of Fair, yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended.

The body had been incased in a handsome casket, and previous to its removal to the church, rested in the parlor. The casket remained uncovered until just before its removal so that friends might look upon the face still in death. Death had not made much change. The face wore that same pleasant smile which was a part of the captain's disposition through life. He looked more like one asleep than like one dead. Just before the casket was closed and the face shut out from sight forever, Chief Connolly, Sergeant McWilliams, Mounted Officers McWilliams, Norman, Green, West and Clark passed by the coffin and took a last look at their dead companion. The officers were all in full uniform, and wore upon their left arms the usual badge of mourning. They had all served with the dead captain, and knew his worth as a man and his value as an officer. The picture presented as the officers passing by the casket looked upon the face of the dead was a touching one and brought tears to the eyes of all present. Captain Bagby was an Odd Fellow, and his burial was conducted by his lodge. At three o'clock the body was borne to the church. The building was crowded. After the services at the church the procession started for the cemetery. Chief Connolly and the mounted officers formed on either side of the hearse and accompanied the remains to the grave, where the last sad rights were performed.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

An Interesting Occasion at DeGive's Opera House Last Night—A Fine Looking Class of Graduates—Rev. James G. Armstrong Delivers a Masterly Discourse.

The closing exercises of the Southern Medical college occurred at DeGive's opera house last night. A very large audience of the best people in the city was present. The stage was tastefully decorated with flowers and presented a very handsome appearance. It was occupied by the graduating class, the faculty, Governor McDaniel, Mayor Hillyer, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Dr. Mack and others.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Mack.

Dr. William Perrin Nicolson, the dean of the college, read a short report of the year's doings. There were ninety-three matriculates, representing nine states. Thirty-six were second course students. Dr. Nicolson referred to the great benefits to students that have grown out of the Ivy street hospital, saying that the institution enabled the faculty to give a much more thorough course of instruction.

The following is a list of the graduates:

From Georgia the following: J. W. Anderson, Oscar Attaway, J. P. Ballenger, R. R. Bomar, G. E. Camp, B. L. Clifton, E. M. Fowler, H. W. Guthrie, J. H. Hall, Charles Hamilton, Jos. Hollingsworth, S. M. Kimsey, Nathan King, W. Y. McClure, M.T. Maxwell, W. P. Rushin, J. W. Saunders, G. W. Scroggs, J. W. Suggs, Jr., J. O. Whatley.

From other states the following: E. V. Blount and J. E. Rogers, North Carolina; W. J. Davie, Kentucky; T. S. Few, D. B. Jackson and S. G. Smith, South Carolina; P. E. Hannah, Florida; W. J. Hayes and W. B. Saunders, Alabama; H. C. Barnett, Texas; R. M. McBee, Tennessee; C. A. Moran, Canada.

The diplomas were presented by Dr. Thomas S. Powell, the president of the college, who, in doing so, made a happy little speech.

The valedictory address was by Dr. J. W. Suggs, Jr., and was quite interesting and well delivered.

The annual address was by Rev. James G. Armstrong, rector of St. Philip's parish. Dr. Armstrong selected for his subject "Materialism," and his discourse was a deep but interesting analysis of that question. He referred to the sacred scenes which the doctors and the pastors witness, and the solemn obligations that rest on them by reason of their nearness to the people. He would not do or say a thing that would lead any one to forego a full and free investigation of any subject, but he would point out some of the evils that come from materialism. If materialism is true then the doctors are only veterinarians. He spoke of the deeper interest that a surgeon or a physician must feel in his patient when he believes and realizes that he is dealing with a man whose soul must live and love and think forever. Materialism robs us of all proof of the existence of a God. It takes away intellectual and spiritual fellowship with God. It divests man of all responsibility and shields him from just blame and punishment. Under the teachings of the materialist man is unaccountable for his crimes and can no more be punished than can be the fire that lays a palace in waste or the mighty tornado that levels cities to the ground. It opens the flood-gates of free-loveism and strikes at the root of law and order. This it does, and "a good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit." After smashing up some of the mottoes of the materialists, Mr. Armstrong closed his address by an appeal to the young doctors to keep clean hands, and to draw inspiration from the heart and life of Jesus Christ, "who came to redeem both soul and body."

The prizes were awarded by the different professors as follows:

First honor to Dr. T. S. Few, of South Carolina; second to Dr. J. H. Hall, of Georgia. Dr. Nealson's prize, anatomy, to Dr. T. S. Few; Dr. Hobbs' prize, eye, ear and throat, to J. H. Hall; Dr. Bizzell, prize, to Dr. T. S. Few; Dr. Ray's prize, materia medica, to Dr. W. B. Saunders; Dr. Gaston's prize, surgery, to Dr. J.H. Hall; Dr. J.A. Burns's prize, chemistry, to Dr. M. T. Maxwell; Dr. Woods' prize, physiology, to Dr. W. P. Rushin's Dr. Powell's prize, obstetrics, to Dr. J. H. Hall. Dr. Joseph Jacobs's prize was awarded to Dr. S. G. Smith, of South Carolina.

The exercises were highly interesting throughout and were interspersed by delightful music by Wurm's orchestra.

The college is in a highly prosperous condition.

WAS IT AN ELOPEMENT?

The Rev. Mr. White, of the St. Paul Church, Marries a Couple.

"The young man was very nervous, and seemed to be anticipating trouble. The young lady was quiet. I don't know what to think," said the Rev. Mr. White to Chief Connolly yesterday.

"And you don't know anything else about them?"

"Nothing."

And this was why the conversation occurred. The Rev. Mr. White lives on Fair street. Yesterday afternoon a carriage drove up to his residence and stopped. Immediately a young man alighted and, advancing to the front door, gave the door-bell a vigorous pull. Mr. White was at home and answered the summons. As soon as Mr. White opened the door the young man asked;

"Are you the Rev. Mr. White?"

"I am," was the response.

"Can you marry me?"

"When and where?"

"Right now and right here. My intended bride is in the carriage. Shall I bring her in?"

"Yes, I guess so." And Mr. White threw open his front door and re-entered his house to prepare for the occasion, while the young man hastily returned to the carriage and lifted out his bride-elect. In a few minutes the Rev. Mr. White, members of his family and the strange lady and gentleman formed an interesting group in Mr. White's parlors. The young man was neatly and handsomely dressed. The young lady presented the appearance of a fresh graduate and clung fondly and blushingly to the arm of her lover. They made an interesting looking couple. Everything being in readiness, the Rev. Mr. White asked the young man if he had his license. After some impatient fumbling in his pockets the young man pulled out the document and handed it to the minister. A glance convinced Mr. White that it was legal authority for him to join together John R. Tilden and Gussie A. Tharpe. He proceeded to do so at once, and as soon as the minister pronounced them man and wife, they bade the witnesses a hurried good bye and leaving the house, re-entered the carriage and were driven away. They did not say where they were from or where they were going. The young man, during the ceremony, appeared very nervous and cast frequent glances toward the front door as though he expected to see some one enter. While the couple was in the house the carriage driver told Mr. White's servant that the couple had just reached the city on the Savannah train. Fearing that he had possibly united a runaway couple the Rev. Mr. White visited Chief Connolly and informed him of what had occurred.

Praising a New Discovery.

The mayor of Baltimore and every other leading municipal official have, in conjunction with the governor of Maryland and other heads of the state government, publicly indorsed by their autograph signatures the certificates of the health commissioner of Baltimore, setting forth the fact that the harmful and frequently fatal results attending the use of cough mixtures containing opiates, narcotics or poisons are entirely overcome in the Red Star Cough Cure. They state that it happily supplants the objectionable and dangerous features of preparations heretofore relied upon and which have often caused the death of children.

STILSON. Jeweler.

Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing and Bottom Prices

53 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA GA.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, JR. R. H. HUZZA.

AT 55 SOUTH PRYOR, ST. ATLANTA, GA.,

WALLACE & HUZZA, Proprietors,

HUZZA TRUNK FACTORY,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, ETC.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES REASONABLE.

☞ We make REPAIRING a Specialty.

ANOTHER COCK-PIT BUILDING.

The Sports Engaged in Preparing Another Ring for the Gaffed Games.

Atlanta is not through with cock-pits yet. Another—this time just beyond the jurisdiction of the police—is being constructed, and sixteen chickens are already here and more are coming. The grounds and the pit were surveyed day before yesterday, and on yesterday a number of men were engaged in constructing the pit. The place is near where the Belt railroad intersects with the Western and Atlantic, and is in a few hundred yards of the end of the Marietta street line of horse cars. The pit is to be gotten up in bung tung style. The railing is to be octogon in shape, and the whole concern is to be covered over with canvass. It is not known to what extent the public will be favored with admission to the tent, but it is presumed that only the sporting fraternity will have free run of door. By the time the place is ready there will be plenty of chickens here. A number of cocks are on their way here from Nashville, and yesterday there were sixteen games at one of the city depots. It is not known what will be done about the pit by the officers. The owners of the pit claim that they will violate no law if they fight chickens outside the city limits.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Curbstone Items Caught on the Fly by Our Reporters.

Tuesday next will be return day for the superior court.

Several thousand young men in Atlanta went to bed last night for the first time under a democratic administration.

Henry Durand, at the carshed restaurant, served his patrons with strawberries yesterday at dinner. The first of the season.

Next Monday the railroad commission will hear argument from the Northeastern railroad company on their petition for an increase of rates.

Yesterday Governor McDaniel refused to interfere in the matter of an application for pardon of Stephen Spence, convicted of cattle stealing in Appling county.

The park commission have just planted eighty-four young magnolias and about the same number of evergreens and ornamental trees in the L. P. Grant park.

The contestant for the office of tax collector in Muscogee county withdrew his claim yesterday and Governor McDaniel issued the commission to D. A. Andrews, whose name was returned as elected.

Yesterday two suits were filed against the city, both on account of the cutting down of Mitchell street. Mary Townsley sues for $2,500 and William Mitchell sues for $3,500 for damage to their property.

Yesterday the bill of exceptions was filed in the case of C. J. and Lizzie Wood against Thomas and Rachel Francis. In this case the jury recently gave the plaintiffs a verdict of $200 and the defendants are carrying the case up.

Patrolman Mercer yesterday found a negro man wearing an overcoat answering the description of one stolen from the hallway at 217 Whitehall street a few nights ago. The negro was arrested. The matter is being investigated.

The rooms of the department of agriculture will be closed to-day until noon to allow the officers and attaches of the department to attend the funeral of Mr. W. H. Howell, who was until a few months before his death connected with the department.

The aldermanic board convened in regular session yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance. The most important features of the meeting were the board's concurrence in the council resolutions authorizing the finance committee to borrow $50,000 and in the settlement of the claim of Colonel S. B. Spencer.

The department of agriculture reports early wheat and fall oats killed in the neighborhood of Walker county. Considerable difficulty is reported in getting seeds, especially of the Burt variety. The gardens in the lower part of the state have been ruined, in some sections even the onions being killed. No gardening has been done around Atlanta yet.

Early yesterday morning, a Mrs. Walker, of Augusta, appeared at police headquarters and requested the aid of the department in receiving her daughter who had run away from home and was supposed to be leading a life of shame in Atlanta. Captain Crim was directed to aid Mrs. Walker in searching for her daughter. The girl was found and returned to her mother.

Captain R. J. Redding has discovered that if Atlanta bores through the earth with the artesian well she will not strike China, but will strike the bottom of the Indian ocean several hundred miles west of Australia. This is very important. Atlanta will monkey around with the artesian well until, if she don't mind, she'll get drowned out. It seems to have been forgotten that the drill is going exactly toward the center of the earth and will hit the bull's eye plump if something don't interfere. At that rate the drill will come out in the same latitude in the southern hemisphere that Atlanta is in the northern hemisphere.

Over 2,000 barrels Tate water shipped annually

Mr. Peter S. Van Houten, who has been the superintendent for Messrs. Wilkins, Post & Co., for six years, wants employment in his line. He can give the best references as a capable man to manage machinery and iron works of any description. He can be addressed 338 Luckie street. But for the suspension of the firm he would not be out of employment, and wants to remain in the south. 1w

The Lorellas.

On their way from New York to New Orleans, these funny artists will give one performance in Atlanta to-night. This performance is all fun and laughter, and they promise to surpass all that was ever given on our stage in that line. If they keep that promise they are certainly deserving a fine patronage, as deserve all public benefactors, because they so dispense to the overworked mind a dose of medicine much needed in these blue times. We have never seen them, and we must rely only on the testimony of others, but we believe that on the strength of their saying and on the assertions of others they ought to have a trial.

Milton Nobles.

St. Louis Correspondent.

Milton Nobles's Felix O'Paff, in his new drama of "Love and Law," is a capital bit of neat Irish comedy work. It is a novelty and a gratification to see a stage Irishman who is neither a bog-trotting ragamuffin nor a ginmill "heeler." In making Felix O'Paff an educated lawyer and a gentleman, Mr. Nobles has done an act of justice, and reproduced a type common in the every-day ranks of life, but almost entirely ignored by the modern dramatist.

"Work, Work, Work!"

How many women there are working to-day in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil—who are martyrs to those complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, yet hard necessity compels them to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All d[illegible]

Drs. Betts & Betts

—AND—

NICKERSON,

33½ Whitehall street,

ATLANTA, GA.

PILES!

Fistulla, Fissure, Rectual Ulcers, Perfectly Cured without using KNIFE, LIGATURE or CAUSTIC

No Detention from Business.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Over 27,000 Cases Cured.

The Treatment is Easy and Painless. No Carbolic Acid, or Knife used in our Treatment.

CANCER CURED,

Tape Worm Removed.

☞ CONSULTATION FREE. ☜

Address W. H. BETTS, M. D., Atlanta Ga.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4, 1885.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Cherokee circuit	6	Brunswick circuit	8
Augusta circuit	10	Eastern circuit	3
Middle circuit	8	Northern circuit	4
Ocmulgee circuit	10	Atlanta circuit	27

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 2. Argument concluded.

No. 3. Burns vs. Pearce et al. Certiorari, from Walker. Argued. R. M. W. Glenn, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendants.

No. 4. Hight vs. Fleming et al. Rule against constable, from Floyd. Argued. Henry Walker, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendants.

No. 5. Sproull, adm'r, vs. Seay. Case, from Floyd. Argued. Dabney & Fouche, for plaintiff in error. Wright, Meyerhardt & Wright, for defendant.

No. 6. Reynolds, assignee, vs. Simpson & Ledbetter. Complaint, from Floyd. Argued. Dabney & Fouche, for plaintiff in error. Underwood & Rowell, for defendants.

No. 7. Shannor & Co. vs. Feshheimer, Goodkind & Co. et al. Dismissed.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Latimer vs. Tumlin et al. Money Rule, from Bartow. Argued. Robt. B. Trippe; A. S. Johnson, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

No. 2. Pattillo, Baker & Co. vs. Western and Atlantic railroad. Dismissed.

No. 3. Planters' and Miners' Bank vs. Neal, receiver. Complaint, from Bartow. John W. Akin, for plaintiff in error. W. K. Moore, for defendant.

Pending reading of abstract the court adjourned to 9:30 a. m. to morrow.

Seth M. Walker was admitted to practice in the supreme court.

Don't be Deceived.

The Jellico Mountain Coal is the best in Atlanta. Yard corner Peters and Mangum streets Telephone 329. Office 10 S. Broad street.

JNO. T. STOCKS.

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a hundred

Send and get your wrapping paper at THE CONSTITUTION office, for 25 cents a hundred. Large sheets.

The Auction Sale

Of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Hollowware, Knives, Forks and Spoons, Clocks, and Bronzes will commence Saturday, March 7th, 1885, at A. F. Pickert's, 5 Whitehall st., to continue 30 days. The goods must go.

O. I. C.

(Old Indian Cure.)

Is the best blood remedy known. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and never known to fail, though tested in thousands of cases that baffled the skill of physicians.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, Feagin, Ga., writes: "I have used it extensively in my practice twenty years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a specific for blood diseases in any form."

Dr. F. A. Toomer, Pery, Ga., says: "It is the best blood purifier known, and to suffering woman a God-send for her peculiar ailments."

It will promptly and permanently cure Syphilis in any stage, Scrofula, Eczema, White Swelling, Catarrh, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tetter and every form of blood disease or skin disease due to impure blood. $1.50 per large bottle.

THE O. I. C. Co., Perry, Ga.

Sold in Atlanta, Ga., wholesale and retail, by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall, and retail by C. O. Tyner, corner Broad and Marietta. tf.

Tate Spring water relieves constipation.

Send your orders for Bill Heads and Statements to the Constitution Job Office, and the work will be executed at once, and in a manner that will please you.

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RULING and all kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly and promptly at the CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

IMPORTANT.

WHY DO YOU PAY A

PROFIT

When you can buy of us Choice

SUITS, OVERCOATS

—AND—

UNDERWEAR

Of all descriptions for

Men and Boy's

—AT—

Less than Manufacturers Cost.

WE ARE DETERMINED

TO CLOSE OUT

—OUR—

WINTER STOCK.

We are daily receiving our

NEW STYLES OF SPRING

Clothes, Cassimeres and Worsteds, and will be glad to have you look at them. Mr. J. G. JONES, THE BEST TAYLOR IN THIS CITY, will be pleased to take your measure.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.,

41 Whitehall Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MARCH 6 AND 7—SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Return of the Great Southern Favorite,

MILTON NOBLES

And the Young and Gifted Vocalist and Commedienne,

DOLLIE NOBLES.

Supported by a Powerful Legitimate Company, in

FRIDAY NIGHT	LOVE & LAW
SATURDAY MATINEE	INTERVIEWS.
SATURDAY NIGHT.	THE PHOENIX.

Three powerful plays by the pen of the eminent actor, Milton Nobles, himself.

Usual prices. Reserved seat at Phillips & Crew's. Mar. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

One Night Only! - - Thursday, March 5th

A tidal wave of merriment! Two and a half hours of solid laughter!

THE LORELLAS

And their superb Company, in

MISHAPS;

OR,

BATERSBY'S BABY!

You have laughed at the Hanlons! You have roared at the Bunch of Keys!! You will divide at the Lorellas!!! An ocean of grotesque situations, of absurd complications, of sparkling music, of funny dialogues, of dances, of music. All New York is still laughing. Go and join!

Usual prices. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's mar 1, 3, 4, 5

The Concordia Association

WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL PURIM

MASQURADE BALL

On Wednesday Evening, March 11th.

Tickets of admission $2. For sale by Jacob Haas, No. 8 E. Alabama street: A. Rosenfeld, cor. Alabama and Whitehall streets; H. Hanlein, 55 Whitehall street. tue thu sun

MRS. COLEMAN,

THE WONDERFUL

Scientific Puzzle

Possessed of INDEFINABLE FORCES, and Presenting New Problems which have been submitted to the greatest Scientists and ablest intellects, and is still unsolved!

STARTLING! INTERESTING!

AMUSING! INCOMPREHENSIBLE!

Received everywhere with Rounds of Applause and Great Laughter!

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9th, 1885.

Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's, 75 cents. 5—4t

GEORGIA LODGE, I.O. of G.T.,

ENTERTAINMENT,

57½ Whitehall Street, TO-NIGHT

For the benefit of the

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Programme will be both

Instructive and Entertaining,

Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents. Curtain rises at precisely 8 o'clock.

RELIEF

AT LAST!

VERNON, Ga., February 17th, 1885.

DR. J. BRADFEILD,

Dear Sir: I was informed by a friend of some of the miraculous cures that your Bradfield's Female Regulator had performed and persuaded to buy a bottle and it has helped me so much, and I feel so greatly improved everyway that I shall keep up its use until fully restored, which I am sure will not be long off. I have been an invalid for the past four months and during the time have been treated by three physicians, and I can truthfully say your Regulator has done me more good than ALL THE MEDICINE I HAVE EVER TAKEN COMBINED. I only write this to let you know how much good your great Female Remedy has done me, and I expect to tell all other suffering women to use it for it is "OUR BEST FRIEND," and does all you claim for it. Respectfully yours,

S. F. BIRDSONG.

Still Another!

SPRING GROVE, Fla., January 18, 1885.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

Gentlemen: Your medicine has worked like a charm. I think my improvement is wonderful, and words fail to express my gratitude to your company, for the great benefit I have derived from the use of your "Bradfield's Female Regulator." I shall do all in my power to introduce your medicine to every afflicted lady who is suffering from any womb trouble. I wish every one so troubled would try it, to KNOW IT WILL CURE THEM. Gratefully yours,

MRS. LULA A. LO[illegible]

Send for our book on Diseases of Women, m[illegible] free to any address.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta.

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At Lycett's Art School, 67 Whitehall Street.
LESSONS IN ALL BRANCHES, ARTISTS MAterials, etc. Write for circulars. su tu fri

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Exchanged for
OLD ONES.
We will accept old worn out gold watches as part payment for
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Those who have old Gold Watches that have been cast aside will do well to
GET OUR ESTIMATE
IN THE PURCHASE OF A
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CROCKERY, CHINA,
Lamps and Housefurnishings,
FINE GOODS. LOW PRICES.
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS,
Gate City Stone Filters.
McBRIDE'S,
32 Wall street,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 4, 10:00 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named:

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.01	48	45	W	Light	....	Lt Rain
Augusta	......	...	...	......	......	....	......
Key West	......	...	...	......	......	....	......
Savannah	......	...	...	......	......	....	......

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of Observation.							
6:00 a m	30.04	48	35	S W	Fresh	....	Fair.
0:00 a m	30.04	53	37	S W	Light	...	Cloudy
2:00 p m	30.02	35	38	S W	Light	....	Lt Rain
6:00 p m	30 04	51	45	S	Fresh	...	Lt Rain
10:00 p m	30 10	40	45	W	Light	.05	Lt Rain

Mean daily bar	30.025	Maximum ther	56.0
" " ther	50.3	Minimum ther	47.0
" " hu'y	67.7	Total rain all	.05

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.
Month of February, 1885. Station, Atlanta, Ga.

DATE.	Daily Mean barometer.	Temperature. Daily Mean	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Minimum.	Daily rainfall inch's.
1	30.136	46.1	53.0	38.0	.00
2	30.275	41.3	50.5	30.6	.00
3	30.076	53.5	65.0	39.6	.00
4	29.777	52.7	59.0	49.0	.03
5	29.667	47.2	58.0	41.0	.34
6	30.058	40.3	48.0	29.9	.00
7	30.079	50.5	60.0	38.9	.00
8	29.990	53.3	56.0	51.3	1.18
9	29.641	56.3	69.0	43.0	.52
10	30.077	22.5	43.0	17.0	.00
11	30.295	18.7	28.0	8 0	.00
12	30.179	25.1	32.8	18.3	.24
13	29 903	32.7	38.0	25.0	.13
14	29 928	36.1	40.0	31.0	.22
15	29.952	35.6	39.0	33.0	.41
16	30.036	31.4	38.5	22.8	.00
17	30.055	44.5	55.0	28.5	.00
18	30.098	40.0	51.5	24.5	.31
19	30.173	30.3	40.0	18.0	.00
20	30.200	24.6	33.5	19.0	.00
21	30.213	29.2	40.0	15.8	.00
22	30.271	33.6	42.0	26.8	.00
23	30.359	36.3	41.4	26.0	.00
24	30.164	33.5	37.0	30.0	.70
25	30.063	43.2	51.7	30.0	.06
26	30.086	43.0	50.2	38.0	.00
27	30.155	47.6	57.5	33.4	.00
28	30.180	55.7	67.0	42.0	.00
Sums	842.086	1105.8	1347.6	848.4	4.11
Means	30.071	39.5	48.1	30.3	

*Mean actual barometer, 28.804; mean reduced barometer, 30.074; highest barometer, 30.422, date 23d; lowest barometer, 29.493, date 5th; monthly range of barometer, .929.

Highest temperature, 69.0°, date 9th lowest temperature, 8 0°, date 11th; greatest daily range of temperature, 27 0°, date 18th; least daily range of temperature, 4.7°, date 8 h; mean daily range of temperature, 17.8°.

Mean daily dew point, 26.2.

Mean daily relative humidity, 61 8.

Prevailing direction of wind, northwest; total movement of wind, 7,721 miles; highest velocity of wind and direction, 32, northwest.

No. of foggy days, none; No. of clear days, 11; No. of fair days, 11; No. of cloudy days, 6; No. of days on which rain or snow fell, 10; depth of unmelted snow on the ground at end of month, none.

Dates of auroras, none observed; dates of solar halos, none observed; dates of lunar halos, none observed.

Dates of frosts, 2, 3, 6, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 27.

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE.

1879	43.7	1883	49.8
1880	50.8	1884	51.0
1881	46 0	1885	39.5
1882	52.2		

COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATIONS.

1879	3 09	1883	3.22
1880	3.11	1884	5.84
1881	10 41	1885	4.11
1882	10.29		

*Barometer corrected for 1,129 feet elevation above sea level.
S. W. BEALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

MEETINGS.

Lecture to Ladies.

MRS. S. M. HICKS, M. D. superintendent of the departments of heredity and hygiene for the Georgia state union, will lecture on these subjects to the ladies of Atlanta to-day at 3 p. m., at the First Methodist church, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance union. All ladies cordially invited to attend.

Special Business Notices.

A CARD—TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERing from error and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelop to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York. Dec 8 su tu th wky eow next rdjma

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All the new Sheer Fabrics. See our immense stock in this department.

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100 boxes direct from St. Gaul with 1,000 of medium grades. See Kings Trimmings.

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New Axminsters, new Wiltons, new Body Brussels, new Ingrain. Stock just in exquisite designs.

MATTINGS
In Cocoa, in Napier, in Chinese, etc., etc. New designs for offices and halls.

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In the moste exquisite designs, in all colors, with full line Lace Curtains.

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Mr. Johnson is now in New York, and the goods we advertise in this issue are just in. We will handle this spring the largest stock of fine goods ever shipped to us. We are determined to handle none but the best, and guarantee them just as they are. Our Paris styles are ready for inspection to-day. Agents Buttericks Patterns.
CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

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13 Broad street,
ARTISTS' AND PAINTERS'
Materials,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
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GLASS,
All kinds of
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THE SUPREME COURT
DECISIONS
—FOR—
September Term, 1884

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AFTER YEARS OF PERFECT SUCCESS IN treating all diseases of women, I can insure a permanent cure in every case. Scientific treatment taken at home at very small expense with absolutely no pain, no caustics and no examination. Book and question blank free. Address, with stamp, DR. C. N. BRACKINGTON, 309 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
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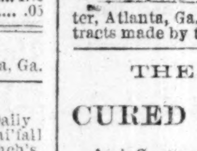

The oldest vermin exterminator in the United States of America, has established in this city. Orders received for clearing hotels, restaurants, private houses, gardens and cotton fields at the hotel Weinmeister, Atlanta, Ga. Work done by the job, or contracts made by the year. 8p

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And On the Most Fair and Safe Terms.
I want it distinctly and emphatically understood that you are not to pay one cent for medicine or board till you could conscientiously be qualified that you are free of the habit. Address
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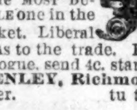

M. C. HENLEY, Richmond, Ind.
Mention this paper. tu tha sat

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500,000 FEET 1x4 AND 1¼x4 SOUTHERN pine flooring from 12 to 20 ft. long, but 16 ft. preferred. The flooring must be long leaf pine and sound and free from knots and sap on the face side. The lumber must be thoroughly kiln-dried and planed one side and matched. It should not weigh over two and one-half pounds per foot, board measure, when loaded into box cars. Wanted at the rate of two car loads per week, commencing May 1. Send cash price and state on what railroad you can ship.
E. W. STOW, New Haven, Conn.

Administrator's and Receiver's Sale.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION,
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Will be sold at Rome, Ga., Saturday, March 7th, 1885; terms cash. J. L. Chambers, temporary administrator and receiver of estate of B. L. Travis

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The many cures effected by this remedy have gained for it a world-wide popularity. None need suffer, save those who refuse to be relieved. If you would know just exactly what is meant by the term BRIGHT'S DISEASE, and how to cure it, inclose a two cent stamp with your address
S. B. SMITH & BRO., Co

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THAT CAN BE IMPORTED.
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Manufacturers of Wire and Iron Railing, Tree Guards,
WIRE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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——AND——
Hanging Baskets, Fire Screens, Nursery Fenders,
WINDOW GUARDS,
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J. L. SOUTHCOMB, Manager,

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LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE SPRING SEASON.
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WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER,
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French Liqueurs.
APOLLINARIS WATER,
ANGOSTURA BITTERS,
FINE TABLE CLARETS
BASS BURKE'S ALE
GUINNESS STOUT.

SMITH'S
Extract of May Flower
FOR WOMEN.

Manhood Restored
REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J.H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St. N

CHEW GEE-HAW.
IN ADDITION TO THE LUCY HINTON BRAND of tobacco, we have secured sole agency for the states South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee, for the fine and only genuine Gee-Haw brand, manufactured by
Thomas C. Williams & Co.,
Richmond, Va., from the finest and most selected stock. Give us a trial order. It is extra fine.
HARRALSON BROS. & CO.,
Wholesale Tobacco and Cigars, opposite Moore & Marsh's building.

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—AND—
COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
THIS SCHOOL WILL BE RE-OPENED SEPT. 3, 1884. The Music and Art Departments are respectively under the charge of Mr. Alfredo Barili and Mr. J. H. Moser. For catalogue apply to MRS. J. W. BALLARD Principal.

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$12.40,
Good ten days.
In addition to the above, tickets are sold at $15.00 good fifteen days; $20.00, good forty days.
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WE ARE OFFERING THREE VERY ELIGIBLE sites for factories of any description, on Shipyard creek, Cooper river, Charleston, S. C., between the Edisto Phosphate Company's works and the Charleston Oil Campany's mill: nineteen feet of water, bluff landing. Each site has a frontage of about 250 feet.
Land surveyed and plat may be seen at our office.
Will be sold separately or as a whole.
Terms easy.
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TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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Spot Cash Dealers.

We sell for spot cash for two reasons:
First, because it enables us to sell cheap, and
Second, because the people indorse our plan, and give us a big crowd.

HEAR US.

We are doing the silk trade by selling silk for 85 cents worth $1.00; for $1.00 worth $1.25; for $1.50 worth $2.00, and for $2, we give a silk cheap at $3.00, and our $2.50 silk will beat anything in the market at $3.50. These are the

BEST BRANDS

of silks in America.
5 cents will buy a good small checked gingham.
Elegant 4-4 sea island for 5 cents and 6¼ cents per yard.

BIG DRIVES
IN
RED AND WHITE
FLANNELS
TO CLOSE.

$1.50 for a large Marseilles Quilt, former price $2.50.
$1.00 for an extra Crochet Quilt, worth $1.50.
75 cents for an extra large Crochet Quilt, worth $1.00.
Goods well bought and sold cheap will get the trade and this is our motto.

WE SELL GOOD
Prints for 2½ cents,
3½c, 4c and 5c per yard.
How does this strike you, as the mule said when he kicked the rooster's head off?

NEW ALL-OVER SUITINGS,
and Reverings at 35 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 75c, $1, and upwards. This is but little over half the price we sold the same goods at last season.
Big drives in Egyptian, Oriental, Val and other

LACES.

The biggest drive in a plain white and colored bordered hem-stitched

HANDKERCHIEF

at 10 and 15 cents ever sold in the market, goods worth 20c and 25 cents.
Also, a large lot of

Remnants in Dress Goods

will be thrown out Monday at half price. Most of them good lengths, all perfect goods. This is a good opportunity to buy bargains.
25 cents per yard for Veil Berege, worth 40 cents.
50 cents per yard for Silk Veil Berege, worth 75 cents. All new goods.
A few more of those slighty soiled Corsets in odds and ends left and we are going to clean them out.
$1.00 will buy the best

WHITE DRESS SHIRT

in the state and the fit guaranteed as perfect as a kid glove.
For 50 cents we sell a white dress shirt with linen bosom and wrist bands, cheap at 75 cents.

LOOK OUT

This morning we will open a big lot of all linen huck and damask Towels at 12½c a piece, worth ... goods have never been so... for less than 12½c before. ... are perfect goods, large ... good styles. Please put this pipe, smoke it and write us ... turn mail your opinion of its ... We want you to bring th... tisement with you an... vince you that w... what we me...

THE

VOL. XVII.

THE NEW CABINET.

THE PRESIDENT HOLDS AN I[NFORMAL RECEPTION.]

Riddleberger Objects to the Confirmation of the C... net—The Georgians Who are Pressing Their Claims for the Good Places—General Lawton to Receive Recognition.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—[Special.]—... crowd lingers in Washington. Though the tra... have been leaving heavily loaded on all ... roads every hour during the day, the city still full. At the hotels there is hardly a p... ceptible falling off in the crowds. The str... are gay at midnight with processions ... music. This morning thousands of visi... went to the white house, and inspected ... east room, the only apartment which is o... to the public on ordinary occasions. M... requests were made to see President Clevela... When they had been repeated for an hour two and refused by the attendants at the wh... house, the president heard that there wa... general desire to see him.

THE RECEPTION ANNOUNCED.

He at once announced that he would hold informal reception. He came down stairs, ... for two hours received all who chose to co... The great numbers who flocked to the wh... house were surprised to find the president the parlor cordially shaking hands with ... fellow citizens. The tall policemen who deputized to preserve order at the white ho... at all receptions, were astonished when cal... out to serve at this informal affair. Cle... land's disregard of all the ceremoniousn...

PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

has been commented on very generally. He seems to have struck a popular chord already by this simple and graceful act.

THE CABINET.

I find reluctance among public men to express opinion on the cabinet. The choice of two secretaries from New York is the subject of some unfavorable comment. No special policy is regarded as foreshadowed in the composition of the cabinet, though Cleveland's financial views are said to be shared by every member of it. There is no special prejudice against the cabinet or any man in it—a least none that will not be speedily removed by meritorious service.

THE RIDDLEBERGER EPISODE.

When Cleveland heard that Riddleberge... had objected to the confirmation of the cabine... he smiled. Some republican senators wer... differently affected. They fear they have a... elephant on their hands in Riddleberger, an... have lost patience. He discovered when h... entered the senate that his only hope ever t... be noticed there was to do something tha... would illuminate his real insignificance. Thi... is the secret of his frequent exhibitions o... himself, and his assumption of a positio... which no other senator has the hardihoo... to occupy with him. He finds excuses fo... opposition to Bayard, in the fact that Bayar... offered the resolution condemning assassina... tion by dynamite. To-morrow the custom o... the senate to hear its members fully wil... probably be disregarded, and the cabinet con... firmed despite Riddleberger's disgusting antics. He is the John D. White of the senate, and o... all the accidental occupants of senatori... chairs, the cheapest that yet appeared.

THE NORTH GEORGIA ATTORNEYSHIP.

The north Georgia district attorneyship wi... probably be filled before the senate adjourns. There are twenty-three applicants. Of thi... number, B. H. Hill, Jr., H. B. Tomp...ns, o... Atlanta; Wm. E. Simmons, of Lawrenceville ... are here. T. W. Milner, of Cartersville, and

VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

others are using th... the presentation o... the nails and wires fre... Judge Best, of ... their claims. ... Americus, are ... Macon, and Dupont Gu... Georgia district at... are looking after the ... on, of Milledgevil... attorneyship. Mark J... lanta, are here for ... le, and Tom Day, o... ectorship. Colquitt ... the internal revenu... who was an aspirant ... Carter, of Murray c... for this position, h...